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ACCIDENCE
OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR
—
COFFEY

Étude sur les végétaux de l'Inde

J. F. Wagner.

ACCIDENCE OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR

WITH EXERCISES

BY

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PREFACE

THE chief difficulties that face one entering on the study of Hebrew arise from the number and instability of the masoretic points and the changes incident to the weak, quiescent and guttural letters. The aim to lessen these difficulties will explain most of the departures in the following pages from what might otherwise seem a more logical method of treatment. The plan therefore has been to insist mainly on the verbs and to explain the elements only as they are needed for immediate use in the paradigms, introducing other portions of the accidence at the point where they seemed to fit in best or were required for the exercises or where it was desired to dwell for a longer time on the verb that is being studied.

The whole question of half-open syllables and intermediate shewa has been left untouched. The avoidance of the needless confusion and discouragement they cause was thought sufficient warrant for omitting what for the present are at best matters of uncertainty.¹ The same motive will also explain the absence of certain other technicalities in pronunciation and transliteration.

The exercises are based entirely on the selections from Holy Scripture that are placed at the end. They will therefore serve at the same time as matter for drill and as a preparation for reading, while the same word list will suffice for both. In connection with the exercises some short rules of syntax have been inserted.

Owing to the brevity and fewness of the selections a certain sameness in the exercises was almost unavoidable. But it is hoped that whatever drawbacks result from confining them to

¹ Cf. Gesenius, Kautzsch-Cowley, ed. 1910, n. 10, d ; n. 46, d.

so narrow a range will be more than compensated for by the advantages gained. For after the elements have been mastered by their aid and the selections themselves have been studied, the student will be in possession of a considerable vocabulary, will be familiar with the more regular forms of the Hebrew sentence and so will find himself fairly well equipped to proceed with the ordinary aids to do his part "lest that precious heavenly treasure of sacred books which the Holy Ghost has so munificently bestowed upon men lie neglected."¹

¹ Conc. Trid., Sess. V.

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ACCIDENCE OF HEBREW GRAMMAR



ALPHABET

א	Aleph	H silent	מ	Mem	M
ב	Beth	B	נ	Nun	N
ג	Gimel	G	ס	Samek	S
ד	Daleth	D	ע	Ayin	H silent
ה	He	H	פ	Pe	P
ו	Waw	W	צ	Sade	S hard
ז	Zayin	Z	כ	Koph	K
ח	Heth	H guttural	ך	Resh	R
ט	Teth	T	ש	Sin	S
י	Yod	Y	ת	Shin	Sh
כ	Kaph	K		Taw	T
ל	Lamed	L			

1. All these letters are consonants and are read from right to left.

ך ם ן ף ץ are final.

ש with a dot over the right arm is *sh*; with the dot over the left arm it is *s*.

ת פ כ ד ג ב with a dot in them are pronounced as in English; without this dot they are aspirated. These six letters make up the mnemonic word **BeGaDKePheTh**.

EXERCISE

אב גם מר דר בן נא זה לו הר לץ פה
 עץ צד סב חק בך יד שה את אף
 קדש צאן טוב עצה סתר נחל עוף ראש מלאך
 משפט מדבר מקום ירושלם שמואל

NOTE. — In the five following exercises letters underlined are to be transliterated by a single character.

brk sm npsh gm zh dr mdbr shm ph kn hr yd krn bn
 mlk lhm lk bth zwb mdyn rgl pry gbr gwy dwd yrd nbl
 ywm mym plg

VOWELS

2. As long as Hebrew was a spoken language there was no regular method of representing the vowels. The pronunciation of a given word had to be known from the context or from tradition. Thus דבר could stand for *dabar*, *dober*, *dibber*, etc.

VOWEL LETTERS

The long vowels—always sounded as in Latin—could be vaguely indicated by the weak consonants, א י ו ה א.

א = a, e, i, o.	י = o, u.
ה = a, e, o.	ו = e, i.

The vowels thus vaguely indicated by a consonant are called the cognate vowels of that consonant.

EXERCISE

דוב בזה ארי איש אות נוס נא לא טוב פה פה
 מי עיר עוף נסה סוס עלה רות נכה תורה שאול
 קובע דויד יהודי יבומי ברוך קרא שום מיכאל
 יהשוע

EXERCISE

דָּבָר אֲשֶׁר אָכַל אַחֵר וְקָן בָּעֵר דָּרָךְ אִם אָמַת
 חֶפֶץ יָרַד כִּהֵן הִלָּךְ יָדַע יָדַע מָוֶת מוֹת תָּוֶךְ פֶּלֶג
 עָלָם עִם קָדַשׁ קָדוֹשׁ נָדַל דָּבַשׁ עָמַר אָבֶן

labāsh halāl dabar rēgēl bashār yarād yored dērēk barāk
 naphāl kohen muth dor mawēth halāk gadol pēlēg lahām
 dawid mīn māyim

FULL AND DEFECTIVE WRITING

4. Wherever the maṣoretēs found one of the weak consonants (n. 2) standing for a vowel, they allowed it to remain in the text and indicated its exact value by adding the appropriate vowel point. Thus, for example, the different values of א are indicated: בָּא *ba, he went*; מֵצָא *mose, finding*; לֹא *lo, not*; יוֹצֵא *yosi, he sends*. The consonant so remaining is said to quiesce in its cognate vowel (n. 2). When a long vowel is thus indicated by a quiescent consonant and a vowel point, it is said to be written fully; when indicated by a point only, it is said to be written defectively. In דָּוִד *Dawid, David*, the דָּ is written defectively; the יֵ is written fully.

COMPLETED VOWEL SYSTEM

	LONG		SHORT		OBSCURE
	WRITTEN FULLY	WRITTEN DEFECTIVELY			
A	אָ אַ	אֲ	אִ	אֵ	אֶ
E	אֵ אֶ	אִ אֵ	אֲ	אָ	אָ
I	אִ אֵ	אֲ	אִ	אֵ	
O	אִ אֵ	אֲ	אִ	אֵ	אֶ
U	אִ אֵ		אִ	אֵ	

EXERCISE

עוֹף אִישׁ הֶלֶם צֹאן יוֹם זוֹב יֵצֵא יְבוֹסֵי עִיר רֹאשׁ
 עוֹד דָּוִד טוֹב מִזֶּם דוֹב תִּנְךָ רָאָה בְּהֶמָּה עוֹלָם
 מִחֲנָה צְעָקָה נְעָרִים כְּנַעֲנִי כִידוֹן אֱלֹהִים מִיכָאֵל
 יוֹשֵׁב שָׂאוּל שָׁמַיִם

zub kidon yom Shaul Ęlohim tawĕk shamayim Dawid
sham shem rosh yosheb

SHEWA

5. The sign shewa $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ is placed under a letter that has no vowel. At the beginning of a syllable it is called **vocal shewa** and denotes a slight emission of the breath, like *e* in *competition*; קְ in קִטְלֶתֶם *kĕtaltem, ye have killed*.

Silent shewa marks the end of a syllable; לְ in the above word.

Silent shewa is not used at the end of a word; אֵב *ab, father*.

But it is used in דְּ to distinguish it from דַּ; מֶלֶךְ *melek, king*.

When a word ends in two consonants, silent shewa is used with both; קִטְלֶתְּ *katalt, you killed*.

Shewa, whether silent or vocal, is called **simple shewa**. **Compound shewa** is made up of one of the short vowels and a simple shewa; it is used mostly in connection with the gutturals א ה ח ע.

DAGESH

6. **Dagesh** is a dot placed in a letter. **Dagesh lene** removes the aspiration from ב ג ד כ פ ת (*begadkepheth, n. 1*); תַּ in קִטְלֶתְּ. **Dagesh forte** doubles *any letter* in which it is placed; קִטְלֶתְּ *kittel, he slew*.

Dagesh in ת פ כ ד ג ב with no vowel preceding is dagesh lene: פֶּה *pe, mouth*; preceded by a vowel it is dagesh forte: אֶתָּה *atta, you*; נָפַל *naphal, he fell*; יִפֹּל *yippol, he lies*.

EXERCISE

דָּבַשׁ אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר אֲבָרָהֶם בְּהִמָּה גִבּוֹר חֲתִי
 יִלְקוּט הָטָא אֲדַמְנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל יַעֲקֹב מִשְׁפָּט יִתְרוֹ
 בְּלִי לָבָה לָבַשׁ יִלְבִּישׁ דְּבַרְתָּ מְדַבֵּר פְּלִשְׁתִּי
 צְדִיק יִצְחָק

gadol gībbor hīnne mīdbar Abraham shaphät mīshpat
 Pēlīsh̄ti kēlēb Yithro Pērīzzi tawēk mīttok labāshtā tālbīsh

WORD ACCENT

7. Most words are accented on the last syllable. Some, like מֶלֶךְ and certain parts of the verb, are accented on the penult.

SYLLABLES

8. A syllable regularly begins with a consonant. If it begins with two consonants, the first has a vocal shewa; קִטְלֹתֶם *kētaltem*.

But the conjunction וַ and, which is always joined to the next word, becomes ו before פ מ ב and before words beginning with a vocal shewa; וּמֶלֶךְ *umelek* (for וְמֶלֶךְ), and the king; וְכֶרֶב *ukērub* (for וְכֶרֶב), and the cherub.

9. An open syllable is one that ends in a vowel; קַטַל in *katal, he killed*; לִי *li, to me*.

A closed syllable is one that ends in a consonant; טַל in the above word.

An unaccented open syllable usually has a long vowel. Therefore $\bar{\text{פ}}$ in קָטַל is kames.

An unaccented closed syllable has a short vowel. Therefore פ in הִקְטַל *höktal*, he was put to death, is kames hatuph. Likewise פ in קִטַּל *kittel*, he slew, is hirek katon.

An accented syllable whether open or closed may have a long or short vowel; טַל in קָטַל , טַל in קִטַּל .

10. To show that a syllable is open the sign **metheg** $_$ is placed under the letter; קָטַלָּה *katěla*, she killed. Metheg therefore usually shows that the vowel is long and that the following shewa is vocal; אָכַלָּה *akěla*, she ate; אָכַלָּה *ökla*, food.

EXERCISE

Transliterate into English: give the name and value of each masoretic point; note the open and closed syllables and assign the reason.

דָּוִד גָּבַר קָטַל חֲנִי אָלָה שָׂאוֹל אָתָה
 אָבְרָהָם חָטָא יִשְׂרָאֵל מִדִּין בְּרַךְ שָׁמַיִם צַדִּיק
 שְׂרִיּוֹ קָטְלוּ הִקְטְלוּ קָטְלִי פְרוּי הִקְטַל תִּקְטְלִי
 יִבְרָתוּ יִבְתְּבוּ

COINCIDENCE OF DIFFERENT POINTS

11. a. At times the diacritical point of ש coincides with $_$.

ש is *o-sh* when the preceding letter has no other vowel; מֹשֶׁה *Moshe, Moses*.

ש is *so* when it begins a syllable and has no other vowel; שׂוֹנֵה *sone, hating*.

ש is *sho* when it begins a syllable and has no other vowel; שֹׁמֵר *shomer*, *guard*. It is *o-s* when it is in the middle of a word and is followed by a vowel; עֹשֶׂה *ose*, *seer*. It is *os* at the end of a word or syllable; תֵּפֹשׁ *tēphos*, *hold*.

b. ך is *wo* when a vowel precedes; עֹוֹן *awon*, *wickedness*. It is *o-w* when a vowel follows; לֹוֶה *lowe*, *cleaving*.

c. ך with a vowel preceding and following is ך with dagesh forte, otherwise it is *shurek*; עוֹרֵר *iower*, *blind*; עוֹר *ur*, *awake*.

VERBS

12. Verbs are inflected mainly by the addition of syllables at the beginning or end of the root. Those at the beginning are called *preformatives*; those at the end, *afformatives*.

There are five parts: perfect, imperfect, infinitive, imperative, participle.

קָטַל *he killed*

	PERFECT			INFINITIVE
sg. 3 m.	קָטַל ka-tal'	construct	קָטַל	kētol
3 f.	קָטְלָה ka-tēla'	absolute	קָטוּל	ka-tol'
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ ka-tal'-ta			
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ ka-talt'			
1	קָטַלְתִּי ka-tal'-ti	sg. 2 m.	קָטַל	kētol
pl. 3	קָטְלוּ ka-tēlu'	2 f.	קִיטְלִי	kit-li'
2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם kētal-tem'	pl. 2 m.	קִיטְלוּ	kit-lu'
2 f.	קָטַלְתֶּן kētal-ten'	2 f.	קָטְלָנָה	kētol'-na
1	קָטַלְנוּ ka-tal'-nu			

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטֹל	yik-tol'	pl. 3 m.	יִקְטֹלוּ	yik-tělu'
3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	tik-tol'	3 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	tik-tol'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטֹל	tik-tol'	2 m.	תִּקְטֹלוּ	tik-tělu'
2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי	tik-těli'	2 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	tik-tol'-na
1	אֶקְטֹל	ek-tol'	1	נִקְטֹל	nik-tol'

PARTICIPLE

active	קֹטֵל	ko-tel'
passive	קָטוּל	ka-tul'

AFFIRMATIVES

Pf.	sg. 3 f.	הָ
	2 m.	תָּ
	2 f.	תְּ
	1	הִי
	pl. 3	וּ
	2 m.	הֵם
	2 f.	הֵן
	1	נִי
Impf.	sg. 2 f.	יְ
	pl. 3 m.	וּ
	2, 3 f.	נָה

PREFORMATIVES

Impf.	sg. 3 m.	יְ
	3 f.	תְּ
	2 m.	תָּ
	2 f.	תְּ
	1	אֶ
	pl. 3 m.	יְ
	3 f.	תְּ
	2 m.	תָּ
	2 f.	תְּ
	1	נִ

PERFECT

13. The simplest form is 3 singular masculine. It is therefore placed first.

Only affirmatives are used.

The vowel affirmatives הָֿ and וְ change the preceding vowel to vocal shewa.

The consonant affirmatives תָּֿ and יָֿ change the ֿ of the first radical to vocal shewa.

The accent is on the penult in 2 singular masculine and 1 singular and plural.

INFINITIVE, IMPERATIVE, IMPERFECT

14. The construct infinitive is usually the base of the imperative and imperfect.

In the imperative only affirmatives are used.

In the imperfect both preformatives and affirmatives are used.

The vowel affirmatives יָֿ and וְ change the preceding vowel to shewa.

The parts with the affirmative נָה have the accent on the penult.

EXERCISE

קָטַל קָטַל קָטוּל קָטוּל קָטְלוּ קָטְלוּ קָטְלוּ קָטְלוּ
 קָטַלְתָּן קָטַלְנוּ תִּקְטַלְנָה נִקְטַל קָטַלְתִּי
 גָּבְרוּ גָּבַרְתָּ יִגְבְּרוּ תִּגְבְּרוּ גָּבְרְנוּ נִגְבֵּר
 שָׁלְפוּ יִשְׁלְפוּ תִּשְׁלְפוּ אֲשַׁלֵּף שָׁלַפְנָה שְׁלַפְתֶּם

They killed. She killed. You (sg. m.) killed. We were killing. You (f. pl.) were killing. I was killing. I killed. She was killing. He was killing. You (sg. f.) killed. You (pl. m.) were killing. We killed. They killed. We were great. He has been great. They were great. You (sg. f.) are great. I drew. I was drawing. Draw. To draw. They drew. You (pl. m.) drew.

VERB FORMS

15. By regular modifications of the root a series of forms is derived expressing the passive, intensive, causative, reflexive. The model verb used by the old grammarians was פָּעַל *paal*, *he worked*. The derived forms of פָּעַל are: נִפְעַל *niphal*, passive; פִּיעַל *piel*, intensive active; פֻּעַל *pual*, intensive passive; הִפְעִיל *hiphil*, causative active; הֹפְעֵל *hōphal*, causative passive; הִתְפַּעֵל *hithpael*, reflexive.

These derived forms of the verb פָּעַל are used to designate the corresponding forms of any verb. The simplest form of a verb, that corresponding to פָּעַל itself, is called the *kal* (קָל *light, simple*); its passive is called the *niphal*. The intensive active is the *piel*; passive, the *pual*. The causative active is the *hiphil*; passive, the *hophal*. The reflexive is the *hithpael*.

The old model verb פָּעַל is replaced by the simpler verb קָטַל *he killed*. The paradigm on pages 8-9 is for the *kal*. Preformatives, affirmatives, accent, and vowel change are usually the same in all forms.

16. Tense in Hebrew means only **the stage** of the action. The perfect denotes complete, the imperfect incomplete, the participle continued action. The time of the action, past, present, or future, is to be found in the context.

17. The construct infinitive is the ordinary infinitive. It is so called because it is construed with other parts of speech. The absolute infinitive is used alone to express the idea of the verb in an abstract way, or with finite verbs to denote intensity, repetition, or duration; מְלוֹךְ תְּמִלְךָ *you will surely rule*.

NIPHAL

18. The perfect, the participle, and sometimes the absolute infinitive, prefix ה.

The construct infinitive and sometimes the absolute prefix ה and have dagesh forte in the first radical.

The preformative of the imperfect replaces the ה of the infinitive.

		הַקָּטַל <i>he was killed</i>			
		PERFECT		INFINITIVE	
sg. 3 m.	הַקָּטַל	nik-tal'	construct	הַקָּטַל	hik-ka-tel'
3 f.	הַקָּטַלָּה	nik-tēla'	absolute	הַקָּטַל	hik-ka-tol'
2 m.	הַקָּטַלְתָּ	nik-tal'-ta		הַקָּטַל	nik-tol'
2 f.	הַקָּטַלְתְּ	nik-talt'			
1	הַקָּטַלְתִּי	nik-tal'-ti	IMPERATIVE		
pl. 3	הַקָּטְלוּ	nik-tēlu'	sg. m.	הַקָּטַל	hik-ka-tel'
	2 m. הַקָּטַלְתֶּם	nik-tal-tem'	f.	הַקָּטַלִּי	hik-ka-tēli'
2 f.	הַקָּטַלְתֶּן	nik-tal-ten'	pl. m.	הַקָּטְלוּ	hik-ka-tēlu'
1	הַקָּטַלְנִי	nik-tal'-nu	f.	הַקָּטַלְנָה	hik-ka-tel'-na
IMPERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	יִקָּטַל	yik-ka-tel'	pl. 3 m.	יִקָּטְלוּ	yik-ka-tēlu'
3 f.	תִּקָּטַל	tik-ka-tel'	3 f.	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	tik-ka-tel'-na
2 m.	תִּקָּטַל	tik-ka-tel'	2 m.	תִּקָּטְלוּ	tik-ka-tēlu'
2 f.	תִּקָּטַלִּי	tik-ka-tēli'	2 f.	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	tik-ka-tel'-na
1	אֶקָּטַל	ek-ka-tel'	1	נִקָּטַל	nik-ka-tel'

PARTICIPLE

הַקָּטַל nik-tal'

EXERCISE

נִקְטָל נִקְטָל נִקְטָל נִקְטָלוּ נִקְטָלוּ אֶקְטָל תִּקְטָלְנָה
הִקְטָלוּ תִקְטָלוּ יִקְטָלוּ נִקְטָלְתָּ הִקְטָל יִקְטָל נִסְתָּר
נִסְתָּר נִסְתָּרוּ נִסְתָּרְנוּ נִסְתָּרְתֶּם הִסְתָּר הִסְתָּרוּ
יִסְתָּר יִסְתָּרוּ אִסְתָּר תִּסְתָּר נִסְתָּר

They were killed. You (sg. m.) will be killed. To be killed.
We shall be killed. She was killed. You (sg. m.) have been
concealed. To be concealed. I have been concealed. I am con-
cealed. She is concealed. They are concealed. We have been
concealed. We are concealed.

NOUNS

GENDER AND NUMBER

19. There are two genders: masculine and feminine; and three numbers: singular, dual, and plural.

The masculine singular has no special ending; סוּם *sus, horse*, דָּבָר *dabar, word*, יְהוּדִי *yěhudi, Jew*.

The feminine singular has the ending ה, ת or none; סוּסָה *susa, mare*, יְהוּדִיָּה *yěhudiyya*, and יְהוּדִית *yěhudith, Jewess*, אִם *em, mother*.

The masculine plural ends in יִם; סוּסִים *susim, horses*. The feminine plural ends in וֹת; סוּסוֹת *susoth, mares*.

The masculine dual ends in יִם; כַּף *kaph, palm*, כַּפָּיִם *kappáyim, both palms*.

The feminine dual ends in תִּים; שָׁפָה *sapha, lip*, שְׁפָתַיִם *sěphatháyim, both lips*.

STATES

20. The subordination of one noun to another is denoted by placing them side by side. The subordinate noun comes first, and is said to be construed with the other or in the **construct state**; it usually undergoes some change; דְּבַר מֶלֶךְ *word, debār melek, the word of a king.*

A noun that is not subordinate to another is in the **absolute state**.

The regular way of expressing the genitive relation is to place the word denoting the thing possessed first in the **construct state**, דְּבַר *the word of*, with the word denoting the possessor following in the **absolute state**, מֶלֶךְ *the king.*

FORMATION OF THE CONSTRUCT STATE

21. If any change takes place, it is usually only in the defectively written long vowels, אָ and אֵ (n. 4).

In the masculine singular these vowels become אַ in the last syllable and אֲ in the first; זָקֵן *zaken, old man*; construct זָקֵן *zēkan.*

In the feminine singular the ending אָה becomes אַת; שָׁנָה *shana, year*; construct שְׁנַת *shēnath.*

In the masculine plural and dual the endings אֵם and אֵם are changed to אִי; סוּסִים *horses*; construct סוּסֵי *suse.*

In the feminine plural the only change is in the vowels אָ or אֵ; שָׁנוֹת *shanoth, years*; construct שְׁנוֹת *shēnoth.*

In the feminine dual the ending changes as in the masculine plural; שְׁפָתַי, construct שְׁפָתַי *siphthe.*

PARADIGM

	MASCULINE		FEMININE
sg. abs.	סוּם <i>horse</i>		סוּסָה <i>mare</i>
est.	סוּם		סוּסָת
pl. abs.	סוּסִים		סוּסוֹת
est.	סוּסֵי		סוּסוֹת
sg. abs.	דְּבַר <i>word</i>		שָׁנָה <i>year</i>
est.	דְּבַר		שָׁנָת
pl. abs.	דְּבָרִים		שָׁנוֹת
est.	דְּבָרַי		שָׁנוֹת
dual abs.	כַּפָּיִם <i>palms</i>		שְׁפָתַיִם <i>lips</i>
est.	כַּפֵּי		שְׁפָתַי

EXERCISE

ראש פלשתִי: צאן יתרו: לחץ ישׂראל: חֶפֶץ
 אֶלְחָם: חֶרֶב שָׁאוֹל: דְּבַר דָּוִד: מִשְׁפַּט לְצִים:
 שָׁנַת מִלְחָמָה: שָׁנוֹת אִישׁ: אֲשֶׁרִי צְדִיק: תּוֹרַת
 מֹשֶׁה:

The word of scoffers. The horses of Saul. The oppression of
 the Philistine. The years of Moses. The judgment of the just.
 The law of God. The sword of the man of battle.

PIEL, PUAL, HITHPAEL

22. All these forms have dagesh forte in the second radical.
 Piel and pual have vocal shewa under the preformatives of the
 imperfect.

In piel perfect the of the second radical is changed to
 before consonant affirmatives.

In the infinitive and its derivatives, *i.e.* the imperative, imperfect, and participle, the vowel of the first radical is — .

Hithpael is like piel, with — changed to — and the prefix ה . In the imperfect ה is replaced by the preformative.

The participles are formed like the imperfections with the preformative ה .

	PERFECT	PUAL, <i>he was slaughtered</i>	HITHPAEL, <i>he killed himself</i>
sg. 3 m.	קָטַל kit-tel'	קָטְלוּ kut-tal'	הִתְקַטַּל hith-kat-tel'
3 f.	קָטְלָהּ kit-tëla'	קָטְלוּהָ kut-tëla'	הִתְקַטְלָהּ hith-kat-tëla'
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ kit-tal'-ta	קָטַלְתֶּם kut-tal'-ta	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ hith-kat-tal'-ta
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ kit-talt'	קָטַלְתֶּן kut-talt'	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ hith-kat-talt'
1	קָטַלְתִּי kit-tal'-ti	קָטַלְתֶּם kut-tal'-ti	הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי hith-kat-tal'-ti
pl. 3	קָטְלוּ kit-tëlu'	קָטְלוּ kut-tëlu'	הִתְקַטְלוּ hith-kat-tëlu'
2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם kit-tal'-tem'	קָטַלְתֶּם kut-tal'-tem'	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם hith-kat-tal'-tem'
2 f.	קָטַלְתֶּן kit-tal'-ten'	קָטַלְתֶּן kut-tal'-ten'	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן hith-kat-tal'-ten'
1	קָטַלְנִי kit-tal'-nu	קָטַלְנִי kut-tal'-nu	הִתְקַטַּלְנִי hith-kat-tal'-nu
INFINITIVE			
cst.	קָטַל kat-tel'	קָטַל kut-tal'	הִתְקַטַּל hith-kat-tel'
abs.	קָטַל kat-tol'	קָטַל kut-tol'	הִתְקַטַּל hith-kat-tel'

IMPERATIVE

sg. m.	קַטְּטֵל	kat-tel'	הִתְקַטֵּל	hith-kat-tel'
f.	קַטְּטִילִי	kat-tēli'	הִתְקַטְּטִילִי	hith-kat-tēli'
pl. m.	קַטְּטִלוּ	kat-tēlu'	הִתְקַטְּטִלוּ	hith-kat-tēlu'
f.	קַטְּטִלְנָה	kat-tel'-na	הִתְקַטְּטִלְנָה	hith-kat-tel'-na

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטֹל	yēkat-tel'	יִתְקַטֵּל	yith-kat-tel'
3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	tēkat-tel'	תִּתְקַטֵּל	tith-kat-tel'
2 m.	תִּקְטַלְ	tēkat-tel'	תִּתְקַטַּלְ	tith-kat-tel'
2 f.	תִּקְטֹלִי	tēkat-tēli	תִּתְקַטֹּלִי	tith-kat-tēli'
1	אֶקְטֹל	ākāt-tel'	אֶתְקַטֵּל	eth-kat-tel'
pl. 3 m.	יִקְטֹלוּ	yēkat-tēlu'	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	yith-kat-tēlu'
3 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	tēkat-tel'-na	תִּתְקַטְּלְנָה	tith-kat-tel'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטֹלוּ	tēkat-tēlu'	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	tith-kat-tēlu'
2 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	tēkat-tel'-na	תִּתְקַטְּלְנָה	tith-kat-tel'-na
1	נֶקַטְ	nēkat-tel'	נִתְקַטֵּל	nith-kat-tel'
	מֶקַטְ	mēkat-tel'	מִתְקַטֵּל	mith-kat-tel'

PARTICIPLE

EXERCISE

סֵגֶר יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵעֲרֻכּוֹת כְּנַעֲנִי: סֵגֶר: אִסְגֵּר אִישׁ
 מִלְחָמָה: לֹא סֵגֶר עֶבֶד שָׂאוּל: יִתְנַבֵּר גְּלוֹת אִישׁ
 מִלְחָמָה פְּלִשְׁתִּי: גְּבָרָה אֲמַת אֱלֹהִים: לֹא הִתְנַבֵּר
 דָּוִד: רָעָה הָיָה מֹשֶׁה: לֹא אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה דָּוִד:

Saul (was) a man of battle. The truth of God is strong. David delivered over a man of battle. The armies of Saul will be delivered over. The armies of Israel behaved bravely. David did not boast. Moses (was) a servant of Jethro.

RELATIONS OF NOUNS

23. The definite object is usually preceded by the particle **את**. Other relations are denoted by prepositions; **אֵל דָּוִד** *el David*, to David.

The prepositions **בְּ** *by, in*, and **לְ** *to, for*, are inseparable; **בְּדָבָר** *bēdabar*, by a word.

The term of motion is sometimes denoted by the suffix **־הַ**; **הֶרֶבָה** *horéba*, to Horeb; **אֶרְצָה** *arēsa*, to the earth.

THE ARTICLE

24. The article **הַ** is always joined to its substantive. It is usually followed by **_** with dagesh forte in the next letter; **הַמֶּלֶךְ** *hammelek*, the king.

When the article is preceded by the inseparable prepositions, the **הַ** is dropped and its vowel takes the place of the **_** of the preposition; **בַּשָּׁמַיִם** *bashshamayim* (for **בְּהַשָּׁמַיִם**), in the heavens; **לַכֹּהֵן** *lakkohen* (for **לְהַכֹּהֵן**), for the priest.

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 1. There are two kinds of sentences : **substantive sentences**, in which the subject and predicate are substantives united by the verb *to be* ; **verbal sentences**, in which the predicate is a verb.

R. 2. Order of words : In a substantive sentence the subject usually comes first. The verb *to be* is often omitted ; מת גלית *Goliath was dead*.

In a verbal sentence the verb usually comes first, next the subject, then the direct and indirect object ; אמר אלהים אל משה *God said to Moses*

שֶׁלֶף דָּוִד חָרַב : יָכַרְתָּ דָּוִד בְּחָרֵב אֵת רֹאשׁ
פְּלִשְׁתִּי : נָתַן שָׁאוּל אֵת קֹבֶעַ עַל רֹאשׁ נֶעֱרַב :
רָעָה הָיָה מֹשֶׁה לְיִתְרוֹ בְּמִדְיָן : יָנַהֵג מֹשֶׁה אֵת צֹאן
אֶל מִדְבָּר :

The Philistine drew the sword. The shepherd drove the flock into the desert of Madian. David was a shepherd in the desert. The youth gave the sword of the Philistine to Saul. Saul put a helmet on the head of the youth. Moses was a youth in Madian.

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 3. An attributive adjective comes after its noun ; it has the article when the noun has it ; הפלשתי הגדל *the great Philistine*.

R. 4. A predicate adjective does not take the article ; מת הגבור *the champion was dead*.

R. 5. A noun in the construct state does not take the article. If the article is needed, it goes with the noun that follows in the absolute state ; דבר המלך *the word of the king*.

אָמַר גִּבּוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים אֶל דָּוִד קָרַב : אָמַר דָּוִד
אֶל שָׁאוּל אֶקְרַב בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהֵי צְבָאוֹת : פָּגַר מִחַנְיָה
הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֶפֶל בָּאֵשׁ : עִם יִשְׂרָאֵל יֹשֵׁב בְּמִצְרַיִם אָרַץ
טוֹבָה : יִסַּר אֱלֹהִים הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדֹל בְּיַד דָּוִד :

The champion of the Philistines approached the camp of Israel. The land of Egypt (was) good. David said to Saul, "God has delivered the mighty Philistine into the hand of a youth." The truth of the God of Israel is unto everlasting.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL

25. Personal pronouns are separate words only when they are used as subjects. In other relations they appear in shorter form as suffixes to the particle or word on which they depend.

	SUBJECT	OBJECT	by, in	to, for	from
sg. 1	{ אֲנֹכִי אֲנִי	אֹתִי	בִּי	לִי	מִמֶּנִּי
2 m.	אַתָּה	אֹתְךָ	בְּךָ	לְךָ	מִמְּךָ
2 f.	אַתְּ	אֹתְךָ	בְּךָ	לְךָ	מִמְּךָ
3 m.	הוא	אֹתוֹ	בוֹ	לוֹ	מִמֶּנּוּ
3 f.	היא	אֹתָהּ	בָּהּ	לָהּ	מִמֶּנָּהּ
pl. 1	{ אֲנַחְנוּ נַחְנוּ	אֹתְנוּ	בָּנוּ	לָנוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ
2 m.	אַתֶּם	אֹתְכֶם	בְּכֶם	לְכֶם	מִמְּכֶם
2 f.	{ אַתֶּן אַתְּנָה	(אֹתְכֶן)	בְּכֶן	{ (לְכֶן) לְכֶנָּה	מִמְּכֶן
3 m.	{ הֵם (הֵמָּה)	{ אֹתָם (אֹתֵהֶם)	{ בָּם בָּהֶם	{ לָהֶם, לָמוֹ (לָהֶמָּה)	מֵהֶם
3 f.	{ (הֵן) הֵנָּה	{ (אֹתָן) אֹתְהֶן	בָּהֶן	{ לָהֶן לָהֶנָּה	מֵהֶן

EXERCISE

נַעַר אַתָּה וְהוּא אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה: רֵעָה הוּא וְאַתָּה
 מִלָּד: נָתַן דָּוִד בְּשֵׁר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדֹל לְעוֹף
 הַשָּׁמַיִם: שָׁלַף דָּוִד אֶת הַחֶרֶב: יָכַרְתָּ בָּהּ אֶת רֹאשׁ
 גְּלִית: לוֹ הֵנִית לָךְ קָלֵעַ: נִצַּלְתִּי אֲנֹכִי הַחֶרֶב
 מִמֶּנּוּ:

A man of battle (is) he and you (are) a shepherd. They have the spear, you (pl.) have the sword, and we have the Name of the God of Israel (say to them, etc.). You snatched the spear from him. You have the sword and the spear; the king gave them to you; slay the Philistines with them.

DEMONSTRATIVE

26. sg. m. זֶה } *this* pl. אֵלֶּה *these*
 f. זֹאת }

RELATIVE

27. The particle אֲשֶׁר serves as a relative pronoun. Another form is שׁ joined to the next word and usually followed by ׀ and dagesh forte; שׁוֹרֵד *sheyyored, who is descending*.

INTERROGATIVE

28. The interrogative pronouns are מִי for persons and מָה for things. מַה is often joined to the next word by the sign makkeph - and a dagesh, called conjunctive dagesh; מַה־זֶּה *mazze, what is this?*

At times ה is dropped and the מ is joined to the next word like the article ; מִזֶּה *what is this ?*

מִי, מֶה, אֲשֶׁר, שׁ are also used as indefinite pronouns.

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 6. The demonstrative as an adjective may take the article when its noun does ; הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה *this day*.

R. 7. The interrogative and relative pronouns come before the verb or predicate ; הַצֹּאן אֲשֶׁר לִיתְרוֹ *the flock which belonged to Jethro*.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה אֲסַגֵּר אֶתְכֶם בְּיַד יִשְׂרָאֵל : הַצֹּאן אֲשֶׁר
לִיתְרוֹ נָחַג מִשָּׂה אֶתוֹ בַּמִּדְבָּר : מִי אַתָּה : אֲנֹכִי
עֶבֶד לְשָׂאוּל מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל : יָתְרוֹ כֹּהֵן מִדִּין הוּא :
מֶה זֹאת אֲשֶׁר בְּיַד הַנְּעִר הַזֶּה : זֶה הַקֶּלֶע אֲשֶׁר
לוֹ :

Who (are) these? These are Philistines whom God will deliver into the hand of Israel this day. Who is that youth? That is David who slew the champion of the Philistines. What is that in the hand of David? With that sling he slew Goliath.

HIPHIL, HOPHAL

29. The י־ of hiphil is changed to ׀ before the consonant affirmatives of the perfect, and to ׀ before נָה of the imperative and imperfect. Before all vowel affirmatives it remains unchanged and its syllable has the accent.

The first vowel ׀ is changed to ׀ in the infinitive and its derivatives.

The first vowel of hophal is ֹ (nn. 9, 10).

HIPHIL

הִקְטִיל *he caused to kill*

PERFECT

sg. 3 m.	הִקְטִיל	hik-til'
3 f.	הִקְטִילָהּ	hik-ti'-la
2 m.	הִקְטַלְתָּ	hik-tal'-ta
2 f.	הִקְטַלְתְּ	hik-talt'
1	הִקְטַלְתִּי	hik-tal'-ti
pl. 3	הִקְטִילוּ	hik-ti'-lu
2 m.	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	hik-tal-tem'
2 f.	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	hik-tal-ten'
1	הִקְטַלְנוּ	hik-tal'-nu

INFINITIVE

est.	הִקְטִיל	hak-til'
abs.	הִקְטִיל	hak-tel'

IMPERATIVE

sg. m.	הִקְטֵל	hak-tel'
f.	הִקְטִילִי	hak-ti'-li
pl. m.	הִקְטִילוּ	hak-ti'-lu
f.	הִקְטִלְנָה	hak-tel'-na

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטִיל	yak-til'	pl. 3 m.	יִקְטִילוּ	yak-ti'-lu
3 f.	תִּקְטִיל	tak-til'	3 f.	תִּקְטִלְנָה	tak-tel'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטִיל	tak-til'	2 m.	תִּקְטִילוּ	tak-ti'-lu
2 f.	תִּקְטִילִי	tak-ti'-li	2 f.	תִּקְטִלְנָה	tak-tel'-na
1	אִקְטִיל	ak-til'	1	נִקְטִיל	nak-til'

PARTICIPLE

מִקְטִיל mak-til'

HOPHAL

הִקְטַל *he was executed*

PERFECT		IMPERFECT	
sg. 3 m.	הִקְטַל hok-tal'	sg. 3 m.	יִקְטַל yok-tal'
3 f.	הִקְטַלָּה hok-těla'	3 f.	תִּקְטַל tok-tal'
2 m.	הִקְטַלְתָּ hok-tal'-ta	2 m.	תִּקְטַל tok-tal'
2 f.	הִקְטַלְתְּ hok-talt'	2 f.	תִּקְטַלִּי tok-těli'
1	הִקְטַלְתִּי hok-tal'-ti	1	אֶקְטַל ok-tal'
pl. 3	הִקְטַלּוּ hok-tělu'	pl. 3 m.	יִקְטַלּוּ yok-tělu'
2 m.	הִקְטַלְתֶּם hok-tal-tem'	3 f.	תִּקְטַלְנָה tok-tal'-na
2 f.	הִקְטַלְתֶּן hok-tal-ten'	2 m.	תִּקְטַלּוּ tok-tělu'
1	הִקְטַלְנוּ hok-tal'-nu	3 f.	תִּקְטַלְנָה tok-tal'-na
		1	נִקְטַל nok-tal'
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE	
	הִקְטַל hok-tal'		מִקְטַל mok-tal'

EXERCISE

הַקָּרִיב שָׂאוֹל דָּוִד אֶל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי לְהִלָּחֵם עִמּוֹ:
 מִלְּבִישׁ הַמֶּלֶךְ אֵת הַנֶּעַר שְׂרִיזָן אֲשֶׁר לוֹ: הַבְּרִתָּנוּ
 רֹאשׁ חֵרֶף אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

The king clothed the man of battle with armor. The servant is clothed with the armor of the king. The armies are brought together for battle. Clothe us with the armor and we will cut off the scorner. The God of Israel is with us.

SIMPLE VERBS

30. This class includes all verbs like קָטַל consisting of three strong non-guttural radicals, *i.e.* any three letters except א ה ו. ר ע נ י ח ו ה.

a. The accent is on the penult before the affirmatives הִיא, הָיָה, נָהָה, נוּ.

b. A vowel affirmative is accented and changes the preceding vowel to shewa, except in hiphil.

c. In the perfect a consonant affirmative changes the preceding vowel to ־ .

d. In perfect kal the ־ under the first radical becomes shewa, when not immediately followed by the accent.

e. Wherever הַ occurs as a prefix in the infinitive it is replaced by the preformative in the imperfect and participle.

(PARADIGM I)

METATHESIS

31. In case the first radical is one of the sibilants, ש ז ס ן, it changes place with the ת of the prefix in hithpael; הַשְׁתַּמֵּר (for הִתְשַׁמֵּר) *he was on his guard*. צ changes the ת to ט; הִצְטַדֵּק (for הִתְצַדֵּק) *he justified himself*.

When the first radical is a dental, ת ט ד, the ת is assimilated; מְדַבֵּר (for מְתַדַּבֵּר) *conversing*.

EXERCISE

שְׁלַף דָּוִד אֶת הַחֶרֶב וַיִּכְרֹת בָּהּ רֹאשׁ הַגְּבוּרִים:
נָתַן הַמֶּלֶךְ קֹבֵעַ לְרַעְיָה עַל רֹאשׁוֹ: יִלְבִּישׁ אֹתוֹ
שָׂרְיוֹן: אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא יִסְגֵּר אֱלֹהִים
אֶתְכֶם בְּיַד הַכְּנַעֲנִים: כִּעֵץ שְׁתוּל בְּפִלֹג מַיִם אֶתָּה:

You will not be delivered into the hand of the Canaanites. God said to the children of Israel, "I have placed you in the land as a tree planted by a brook of water." They will not be clothed with armor. A sword has not been drawn. I have not cut them off.

SHORTENED AND LENGTHENED FORMS

32. The imperfect may be used as a subjunctive, optative or imperative. In that case the last vowel of 2 and 3 singular is often shortened; יִקְטֹל from יִקְטִיל; while 1 singular and plural are lengthened by the ending הֶה; אֶקְטֹלָה, אֶקְטֹלְהָ.

The imperative masculine singular may be lengthened in the same way; קְטֹלָה *kötla* (nn. 9, 10).

Forms ending in הַ and יֶ sometimes add ן; הַתְּקַטְּלוּן *you were killing*.

CONSECUTIVE ׀

33. A perfect or imperfect may have a ׀ prefixed to denote that it is subordinated to the preceding verb. This ׀ is called *consecutive*. With the perfect it has shewa and the accent is moved forward to the last syllable; וְקָטְלָהּ. With the imperfect it is prefixed with and dagesh forte like the article (n. 24) and the accent is moved backwards to the penult; וַיִּקְטַל. If the imperfect has a shorter form, that is used; וַיִּקְטַל.

 INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN AND

34. Some intransitive verbs have for the last vowel of perfect kal 3 singular masculine; כָּבֵד *it was heavy*. Some have throughout perfect kal; קָטַן *he was small*. These verbs usually have instead of in the imperfect.

GUTTURAL LETTERS

35. The gutturals א ה ח ע ר do not take dagesh forte. When ordinary rules require dagesh forte (nn. 18, 22, 24) א ע and ר usually compensate for its omission by lengthening the preceding vowel; בָּרַךְ (piel of בָּרַךְ) *he adored*; הָעִיר (for הִיר) *the city*. ה and ח and sometimes ע cause no change in the preceding vowel and the dagesh forte is said to be implicit; נָחַם (piel of נָחַם) *he consoled*.

36. The gutturals usually take ; שָׁלַח *send*, cf. קָטַל. Instead of simple shewa, they take a compound shewa; יַעֲמַד *he stands*, cf. יִקְטַל. א more frequently takes and ; אֱלֹהִים, אֶקְטַל *God*.

37. At the end of a word or syllable א is quiescent (n. 4); ה is quiescent at the end of a word unless it have the sign **mappik**; הַיָּה *haya*, *he was*; גַּבְּהֵי *gabah*, *it was high*.

FURTIVE PATHAH

38. ה ה ע at the end of a word and preceded by any other than an א sound receive a ְ called **furtive pathah**, because it is pronounced **before**, not **after** the consonant; יָרֵחַ *yaréah*, *the moon*; מָשִׁיחַ *mashíah*, *the Messias (anointed)*; יֵשׁוּעַ *Yeshúah*, *Jesus*; גַּבְּהֵי *gabóah*, *high*.

Furtive pathah is dropped when a vowel is affixed; מְשִׁיחִי *my anointed*.

THE ARTICLE WITH GUTTURALS

39. The vowel of the article before gutturals and ר is changed as follows:

ְ before א and ר; הָאָדָם *the man*, הָרֵגֶל *the foot*, הָאָרֶץ ¹ *the earth*.

before ע without ְ (a); הָעֶמּוּד *the column*.

before ה and ע with ְ (a) in monosyllables and in words accented on the penult; הַהָר ¹ *the mountain*, הָעָם ¹ *the people*, הָעֵיץ *the well*.

ֶ before ה and ה without ְ (a) or ֶ ; הַהוּא *this one*, הַחֹדֶשׁ *the month*, הַחֵכְמָה *hahökma* (nn. 9, 10), *wisdom*.

ָ before ח with ְ (a) or ָ ; הַחֹכֵם *the wise man*, הַחֳדָשִׁים *the months*.

before ה and ע with ְ (a) unaccented; הַהָרִים *the mountains*, הָעֵוִן *the sin*.

¹ אָרֶץ, הָר, עָם and a few others have ְ after the article.

EXERCISE

גָּבַהַּ הָהָר הַזֶּה: אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל פְּרַעֲהַ עַם
הָאֱלֹהִים אֲנַחְנוּ: הָאֲרִי הָיָה בְּעֶקֶר וְהַדּוֹב עִמּוֹ:
עַם יוֹדֵעַ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: קָרַב הָאִישׁ אֶל הָעֵיִן
אֲשֶׁר אֶל הָעִיר:

He was a man knowing the God of Israel. That is the lion which was among the flock. They drew near to a high mountain. The shepherd approached the well with the flock. Pharaoh did not let the people of God go to the high mountain.

GUTTURAL VERBS

40. Verbs with gutturals differ from קָטַל only in so far as the preceding rules require. They fall into three classes, according as the first, second or third radical is a guttural. Each class is named after the letter of the verb פָּעַל which corresponds to the guttural. Thus if the first radical is a guttural, the verb is called פ guttural; עָמַד *he stood*: if the second, it is called ע guttural; שָׁחַט *he killed*: if the third, the verb is called ל guttural; שָׁלַח *he sent*.

ל GUTTURAL VERBS

41. The 2 feminine singular perfect takes $_$ under the guttural to ease the pronunciation.

Furtive pathah is inserted when required (n. 37). When $_$ precedes, the $_$ may elide it as in piel.

The second vowel of the imperative and imperfect kal is $_$ instead of $_$.

(PARADIGM II)

EXERCISE

שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים צַעֲקַת הָעַם אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרַיִם: קָלַע
 דָּוִד הָאֶבֶן וְהָאֶבֶן תִּטְבַּע בְּמִצַּח הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי: אָנֹכִי
 עֹמֵד וְזֶה לְךָ הָאוֹת בִּי אָנֹכִי שְׁלַחְתִּי אֶתְךָ: הַשְּׁמִיעַ
 שָׁאוּל לְקָהֵל בִּי כֶּרֶת דָּוִד הַגִּבּוֹר:

The servant announced that he heard a cry on the high mountain. She sent the servant to Saul. You (sg. f.) have heard the cry of that great assembly. Moses announced to the people in Egypt that God had heard them. I (am he) who has (1 sg.) been sent to you. This (was) a sign to them that he had been sent.

VOWEL CHANGES

42. Unchangeable vowels are those which are not liable to change because of a change of accent or a rearrangement of syllables. They are long vowels regularly written fully; קוֹל *voice*: short vowels in closed syllables; מְדַבֵּר *desert*, גִּבּוֹר *strong*: short vowels before implied dagesh forte, or lengthened to compensate for dagesh forte in gutturals; נִחַם *he consoled*, בִּירַךְ *he adored* (nn. 35, 39).

43. Other vowels may be changed by a transfer of the accent and by the opening or closing of a syllable (nn. 8, 9, 10, 30, 32), as follows:

◌ִ becomes ◌ֵ, ◌ֶ or ◌ִ;	}	or vice versa.
◌ֵ becomes ◌ֶ, ◌ִ, ◌ֵ or ◌ִ;		
◌ֶ becomes ◌ִ (ō), ◌ֶ (before dagesh forte), ◌ֵ or ◌ִ;		

With gutturals shewa is usually compound (n. 36).

44. A short vowel becomes long,
 when a closed syllable becomes open and unaccented;
 הַר *mountain*, הַרִים:
 before א ע ר when they should be doubled (nn. 35, 39):
 before א ה י when they are quiescent (nn. 4, 37).
 There are some exceptions for א ה י.

45. A long vowel becomes short,
 when a closed syllable loses its accent; חֹק *law*,
 חֻקִים:
 when an open syllable becomes closed; סֵפֶר *book*,
 סִפְרִי *my book*.

46. When two or more words are joined together by the sign **makkeph** ׀, only the last retains its accent. If the syllable thus deprived of its accent is closed, its vowel is usually shortened;
 כּוֹל-אָדָם *köl-adam* (for כּוֹל אָדָם *kol adam*), *every man*.

ע GUTTURAL VERBS

47. The guttural takes compound instead of simple shewa (n. 35).

The second vowel of the imperative and imperfect kal is =.

In piel, pual, and hithpael א and ר are preceded by a long vowel, ה ה and ע by a short vowel (n. 35).

Hiphil is not affected by the guttural.

In hophal the change is the same as in kal.

(PARADIGM III)

EXERCISE

נְבַחְרָה לְדוֹד אֶבֶן מִן הַנֶּחֱל לְקַלֵּעַ אֲשֶׁר לוֹ
 בְּצֹאן: לֹא יִלָּחֵם נַעַר מִן הַצֹּאן עִם אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה:
 שְׁמוֹעַ שְׁמַעְתִּי צַעֲקַת הָעָם וְלַחֵץ אֲשֶׁר לְהִצִּים
 אֶתְּם בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם: מָהֵר מֹשֶׁה אֵל הַנֹּסֵף אֲשֶׁר
 בְּעַר בָּאֵשׁ

I will oppress him that oppresses (pcp.) you. They are hastening to the bush which is burning. You have chosen a man of battle; we will choose a youth from the flock. David hastens to the brook to choose a stone for the sling which he has.

NEW SYLLABLES

48. When a syllable begins with two letters the first must have a vocal shewa; כְּלִי *scrip* (n. 5). If still another letter with shewa is added, so that the syllable would begin with two vocal shewas, the first shewa becomes a short vowel (n. 43), usually —, and the second becomes silent; כְּכִלִּי (for כְּכִלִּי), *in a scrip*.

Sometimes כּוּב כּוּד כּוּפ כּוּת after the second shewa retain their aspiration, and so omit dagesh lene; כּוּדְכּוּד (for כּוּדְכּוּד) *like your word*.

49. Simple shewa before a compound shewa becomes the short vowel of the compound shewa; לְעַמַּד (for לְעַמַּד), *to stand*.

Compound shewa before a simple shewa becomes the short vowel of the compound shewa; יַעֲמְדוּ (for יַעֲמְדוּ) *yāāmdū, they stand*; הָעֲמְדוּ (for הָעֲמְדוּ) *hōōmdū, they were placed*.

When a syllable becomes open, because the following compound shewa has been changed into a full vowel, it need not be long, even though it have metheg (n. 10); י and ה in the preceding verbs.

50. Shewa before י becomes $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$; the י quiesces in its cognate vowel (n. 2) and drops its shewa; לִיהוּדָה (for לְיְהוּדָה), for *Juda*.

Shewa before נ becomes $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$. But as $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ is cognate to נ, $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ is dropped and נ quiesces in $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$. This $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ may then be lengthened to — . In this way לְאֱלֹהִים becomes successively לְאֱלֹהִים, לְאֱלֹהִים, לְאֱלֹהִים to *God*. Likewise $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ before נ becomes — in which נ may quiesce; לְאֲדֹנָי (for לְאֲדֹנָי) for the *Lord*.

51. The interrogative particle ה, which is prefixed to the first word of the sentence, usually has — ; הֲלֹא *is it not?*

Before $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ it has — with dagesh forte; הֲלִבֶּן (shall it be) to a son?

Before gutturals with $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ (a) or $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$ it has $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$; הֲאֲנֹכִי *is it I?*

Before gutturals with other vowels it has — ; הֲאֵלֵךְ *shall I go?*

52. Vocal shewa before the accented syllable often becomes $\underset{\cdot}{\text{—}}$, called **pretonic kames**; טוֹב וְרַע (for טוֹב וְרַע) *good and bad*.

53. When a word would end in two letters, a short vowel is inserted between them to ease the pronunciation. The accent

remains on the first syllable (n. 7); יִגְלֵ (for יִגְלֵ), *show*. But if the last letter is a mute, usually no vowel need be inserted; קָטַלְתָּ (nn. 5, 41).

D GUTTURAL VERBS

54. The guttural takes a compound instead of a simple shewa. Niphal and hiphil have ֿֿ instead of ֿ for the first vowel of the perfect.

Niphal in the construct infinitive, etc., has ֿֿ instead of ֿ and dagesh forte (n. 35).

The compound shewas of imperfect kal, perfect niphal, hiphil and hophal are changed to the corresponding vowels when followed by a vocal shewa (n. 49). But the ֿֿ of imperative kal is changed to ֿ .

Piel, pual, and hithpael are not affected by the guttural.

(PARADIGM IV)

EXERCISE

יַעֲבְדוּ כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת הָאֱלֹהִים עַל הָהָר הַזֶּה:
 יַחֲזִיק הַנַּעַר אֶת הָאָרֶץ בְּזִקְנָא: אָמַר דָּוִד אֶל־גְּלִית
 הַכֶּלֶב אָנֹכִי כִי תִקְלַל אֹתִי בְּאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲבֹד:
 עָמַד נַעֲמַד בְּמָקוֹם קָדֵשׁ לַעֲבֹד אֱלֹהִים:

They seized the youth and enslaved him. The people of God were enslaved in Egypt. God will be served in Israel. You have stood in a place which (is) holy; we serve the God of Israel in it.

KERE AND KETHIB

55. In the masoretic text small circles or asterisks refer to marginal readings. The reading in the text is called *kēthib* (כְּתִיב Aramaic passive participle; in Hebrew, כְּתוּב), *written*. The marginal reading is called *kěre* (קְרָא Aramaic passive participle; in Hebrew קָרוּא), *read*.

There are certain words called *perpetual kěre*, which are always to be read otherwise than they are written, although there is nothing to indicate this in the text.

יהוה is written everywhere for יהוה *Yahwe*, the name of God (*He that is*). The reason given is this: wherever יהוה occurred the Jews, out of reverence, were wont to read אֲדֹנָי *Adonay, the Lord*, instead. To indicate this usage the masoretetes gave the letters יהוה the vowels of אֲדֹנָי, only changing the — of the guttural to — . A prefix with יהוה was given the vowel it would have with אֲדֹנָי; וַיְהוֹה, בַּיהוֹה (וַאֲדֹנָי, n. 50). They should be read as if written וַיְהוֹה וַיְהוֹה, etc. But when יהוה occurred with אֲדֹנָי itself, it was to be read אֱלֹהִים by the Jews, and received the vowels accordingly; אֲדֹנָי יְהוֹה (*Adonay Elohim*) the Lord God, where we should read אֲדֹנָי יְהוֹה (*Adonay Yahwe*) the Lord Yahwe.

VERBS WITH WEAK RADICALS

56. The classes of verbs that follow have a weak radical, נ י ו ה א. Like the guttural verbs they are named after the radicals of פִּעַל. The radical of פִּעַל shows the position of the weak radical, and the weak radical itself denotes the class to

which the verb belongs; אָמַר is a פֹּא (pe aleph) verb, מָצָא is לֹא (lamed aleph), נָלַח is לֹה (lamed he), etc.

פֹּא VERBS

57. A few verbs beginning with אָ differ from ordinary פֹּ gutturals in imperfect kal, where the אָ quiesces in ׀, the second vowel is ׀ or ׀ and the אָ of 1 singular coalesces with the first radical.

אָמַר *he said*

KAL

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יֹאמֵר	pl. 3 m.	יֹאמְרוּ
3 f.	תֹּאמְרָה	3 f.	תֹּאמְרֶנָּה
2 m.	תֹּאמְרוּ	2 m.	תֹּאמְרוּ
2 f.	תֹּאמְרֵי	2 f.	תֹּאמְרֶנָּה
1	אֹמַר	1	נֹאמַר

EXERCISE

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה זֶה דָּרְךְ הַצְּדִיקִים וְזֶה דָּרְךְ רְשָׁעִים
 אֲשֶׁר יֹאבֵד׃ הַסֵּנֶה בֵּעֵר וְלֹא מֵאֵפֶל׃ גִּדְּלַת הַמִּרְאָה
 הַהוּא׃ יַעֲמְדוּ כִּי לֹא יִבְעֵר׃ וַתֹּאמְרֶנָּה לָנוּ לֹא
 נִתֵּן לְאֵכָל׃ וְאַתֶּם הַטְּאִים תֹּאבְדוּ לְעוֹלָם׃

The way of the just will not perish forever. What is this wonderful (great) sight? The bush burns with fire and the fire does not consume it. You (pl.) were saying, "The wicked shall perish." David approached the Philistine and said to him, "The birds will consume you."

לֵא VERBS

58. לֵא when final quiesces in the preceding vowel. It is a consonant only before vowel affirmatives (n. 8).

Before consonant affirmatives it quiesces in ֿ in perfect kal, in ֿֿ in perfect of other forms, in ֿֿֿ in imperative and imperfect throughout.

(PARADIGM V)

EXERCISE

יִקְרָא יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה אֲדַמָּת קָדֵשׁ
 הוּא׃ חָרַף גְּלִית אֶת־דָּוִד כִּי יִקְרַב בַּמִּקְלוֹת׃
 וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־דָּוִד נַעַר אַתָּה עִם יָבֵה מְרֹאָה׃ קִרְאָה
 לְנַעַר מֹשֶׁה׃ יִקְרָא בְשֵׁם יְהוָה בַּמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה׃

Moses said to Israel, "You stand on holy ground, call on the Name of Yahwe." The army of Israel cried out, "We have found David, he will meet the champion of the Philistines." And the Philistine cried out against David and scorned him, because he was a youth with beauty of countenance.

לֶה VERBS

59. לֶה is without mappik (n. 37) and was originally י rarely ך.

a. לֶה when final quiesces in ֿ in perfect, in ֿֿ in imperative, in ֿֿֿ in imperfect and participle, in ֿֿֿֿ or ֿֿֿֿֿ in absolute infinitive.

b. Before consonant affirmatives לֶה is replaced by י, which then quiesces in ֿ in perfect kal and sometimes piel, in ֿֿ in perfect of other forms, in ֿֿֿ in imperative and imperfect.

c. Before the affirmative הַ־ the ה is replaced by ת.

d. ה is dropped before the affirmatives וְ and י־ and the ending וְת of the construct infinitive.

e. In the passive participle of kal the original י reappears.

f. In the imperfect used as a subjunctive or imperative and with consecutive וְ, the ה with its vowel is dropped. The apocopated form יִנְלִ that is left, becomes יִנְלִ by the insertion of ׀ (n. 53).

(PARADIGM VI)

EXERCISE

רָאָה הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶת־דָּוִד וַיְבֹן אֹתוֹ: וַיַּעֲמְדוּ
 כָּל־הַקָּהָל לְרֹאוֹת אֶת הַמְּלַחְמָה אֲשֶׁר נִלְחַם דָּוִד
 עִם גִּלְיָת: תַּעֲלֶה הָעַם אֶל מְקוֹם הַפְּרָוִי: כָּל־אֲשֶׁר
 נַעֲשָׂה אֲנַחְנוּ רָאָה יְהוָה בַּשָּׁמַיִם: אָמַר אֱלֹהִים
 אֶל־מֹשֶׁה אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה:

The people stood up to behold all that was done. God said to Moses that He is who is. Pharaoh saw Moses and despised him. God sees all that you do on the earth. The people of Yahwe were despised in Egypt.

ASSIMILATION AND OMISSION OF LETTERS

60. ׀ closing a syllable within a word is assimilated to the following letter. The following letter is usually doubled and has dagesh forte; יִנְשׁ (for יִנְשׁשׁ) *he approaches*, מְוֶה (for מְוֶוּה) *from this*. Cf. *colligo, corrigo*; *συλλέγω, συρρέω*.

This explains the dagesh forte in niph'al construct infinitive etc.; הִקְטִיל (for הִקְטִיל).

Before א ה ה ו and ר, which cannot be doubled (n. 35), the preceding short vowel is lengthened; מֵאָדָם (for מִן־אָדָם) *from man*, הִעֲתֵר (for הִנְעִיתָ) *be propitious*. ד ל ת are often assimilated in the same way; מִדְּבַר (for מִתְּדַבֵּר) *conversing*, יִקַּח (for יִלְקַח) *he takes*

61. נ ל י א with shewa at the beginning of a word are often omitted; נִחְנוּ (for אֲנַחְנוּ) *we*, יָדַע (for יָדַע) *know*, קַח (for לְקַח) *take*, גַּשׁ (for נִגַּשׁ) *approach*.

62. Dagesh forte is usually omitted in י; וַיִּקְטֹל (for וַיִּקְטֹל) *and he slew* (n. 33).

It is often omitted in the same way with other letters; עִוְרִים (for עִוְרִים) *the blind*, הִלְלוּ־יָהּ (for הִלְלוּ piel of הִלֵּל) *praise ye Yah*.

63. It is also omitted in a final letter when the etymology requires that it be doubled; חֵק (from חָקַק *he inscribed*) *a decree*. The double letter reappears on the addition of a syllable; חֵקִי *my decree* (n. 45).

פּוֹן VERBS

64. a. The first radical נ is dropped or assimilated as the case may require, except in 2 plural perfect kal (nn. 60, 61).

b. The ending ת is added to the construct infinitive of kal; ת + נִגַּשׁ - נ = נִשְׁתַּ = נִשְׁתַּ (n. 53).

- c. The vowel of imperative and imperfect kal is usually ־ .
 d. The first vowel of hophal is ־ (nn. 43, 45).
 e. A verb of this class may be recognized by the dagesh forte after the preformative or prefix.

f. נ is not assimilated when the second radical is a guttural;
 יִנְחֹג *he drives*.

g. נָתַן *he gave*, assimilates the first and last radical. The construct infinitive of kal is ת + נָתַן = נ = תִּנְתֶּנָּה = תִּת (n. 53).

h. In לָקַח *he took*, the ל is treated throughout as if it were נ; לָקַח *he takes*, קָחַת *to take* (ת + לָקַח = ל).

(PARADIGM VII)

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 8. Comparison is denoted by the positive of the adjective with מִן before the term of comparison; נִבְחָר מִזָּהָב *more precious than gold*. Lit. *precious above or before gold*. Cf. *prae nobis beatus*.

קָלַע הַנֶּעַר אֶת אֶבֶן וַיִּד אֶת־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל מִצַּח
 וַיִּפֹּל אֶרְצָה: וַיַּעֲמֵד דָּוִד אֶל גְּלִית וַיִּשְׁלַף
 אֶת־הַחֶרֶב מִתַּעַר וַיִּכֶּרֶת בָּהּ רֹאשׁ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי:
 אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַבְּטַחְתִּי אֶל הָאֱלֹהִים
 וְאִפֹּל אֶרְצָה: נָשָׂא הָאָרִי שֶׁה מִהַעֲדָר אֲשֶׁר יִרְעָה
 דָּוִד: גָּדַל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי מִדָּוִד:

David looked at the great Philistine. He hurled a stone and struck him on the forehead and the champion fell to the ground. The man that was struck with the sword falls to the ground. They did not take away the fallen from the place of battle.

David rescued the sheep from the paw of the lion. You are greater than I. David drew the sword from the scabbard of Goliath.

עַע VERBS

65. *a.* The second and third radicals are the same. When there is no vowel between them the letter is written but once. The dagesh forte which is omitted when a final letter is doubled reappears on the addition of a vowel (n. 63).

b. The vowel is usually that which is second in the simple verb; סַב, cf. קָטַל.

c. Before a consonant affirmative a vowel is inserted; וּ in the perfect, וּ in the imperative and imperfect.

d. The vowel affirmatives are not accented (n. 30, *b*).

e. In niph'al, hiph'il, and hoph'al the first vowel is lengthened (nn. 9, 43, 44).

f. Instead of the regular piel, pual, and hithpael these verbs usually have poel, poal, and hithpoel; *i.e.* instead of the second radical being doubled, וּ is inserted before it; סוּבַב. These forms are inflected regularly.

At times the first two radicals are reduplicated, thus forming pilpel, pulpal, and hithpael; גָּלְגַּל (from גָּלַל) *he rolled*.

The imperfect of kal with וּ for its first vowel is regular.

The regular forms occur sometimes in 3 singular and plural perfect of kal; סַבַּב, סַבְבָּה.

(PARADIGM VIII)

EXERCISE

סבו כָּל־הַקָּהָל לְהַלֵּל אֶת־דָּוִד אֲשֶׁר הֵצִיל אֶתָם
 מִיַּד הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים: וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת הוּא
 מֵצִיל אֶתְכֶם הִלְלוּ אֹתוֹ לְדָר דָּר: וַיִּסַּב פְּרָעָה
 וַיִּקְלַל אֶת־מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל־אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר לְמִצְרַיִם:
 הִקַּל שְׂאוּל אֶת־דָּוִד וְהָעָם סָבוּ לְהַלֵּל אֹתוֹ:

By the hand of Moses Yahwe brought back Israel from Egypt. The people turned saying, "Praise Yahwe for ever and ever." The lion went around the flock. They will curse you and oppress you. Yahwe, Thou wilt be praised for ever, because Thou didst rescue us from the hand of Egypt.

עו AND עי VERBS

66. *a.* These verbs are named not from 3 singular perfect of kal, but from the construct infinitive.

b. Unlike those of the preceding class, they have a vowel inserted before consonant affirmatives only in the imperfect of kal and in the perfect of niphil and hiphil.

c. In niphil, hiphil and hophal the first vowel is lengthened (n. 9).

d. The vowel affirmatives are not accented, except in hophal (n. 30, *b*).

e. Piel, pual and hithpael usually become *polel*, *polal* and *hithpolel*; *i.e.* the last radical is repeated with a vowel before it (n. 65, *f*).

f. Some verbs like מוֹת have ־ instead of ־ in kal perfect and participle; מָת *he died*, etc.

67. עי verbs differ from עו only in kal, where י appears instead of ך.

In some עו or עי verbs the ך or י is a strong radical; הָיָה *he was*, צָוָה *he ordered*.

(PARADIGM IX)

EXERCISE

בָּא הָרָעָה אַחַר הַדּוֹב וַיִּחַנֵּק אֹתוֹ בְּזָקֵן וַיִּדְּ אֹתוֹ
 וַיָּמָת: בָּחַר הַנְּעָר אֲבָנִים מִיַּהֲנַחַל וַיִּשֶׂם אֹתָם
 בְּבִלְי אֲשֶׁר לוֹ: וַיִּגַּשׁ לְהִלָּחֵם עִם גִּבּוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים
 וַיָּמָת אֹתוֹ: וַיָּנוֹסוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי מֵת הַגִּבּוֹר אֲשֶׁר
 יְהִלְלוּ: יוֹב מְקוֹם הַבְּנֵנְעִי הָלֵב וּדְבָשׁ:

They will place the sword of the dead champion in the hand of the youth who slew him. For the mighty Philistine has been slain and they were put to flight. Place the head of Goliath on a spear and send it (cause it to go) to Saul. That is a land flowing with milk and honey.

פִּי VERBS

68. Verbs of this class fall under three heads: 1. פִּי pure, in which י remains unchanged; 2. פִּי originally פוּ, in which ך reappears after a prefix; 3. פִּי like פן, in which י is assimilated.

69. פִּי pure.—They occur mostly in kal and hiphil. In imperfect kal the radical י drops shewa and quiesces in the ׀ of the preformative (n. 50). In hiphil the radical י quiesces throughout in ׀.

70. פִּי פִּי—*a.* In kal construct infinitive and imperative of a number of these verbs the י is dropped. ת is added in the infinitive as in פן verbs. The imperfect has ׀ in both syllables. But in most cases the imperative and imperfect are as in פִּי pure.

b. In niph'al, hiph'il, and hoph'al the original ך reappears. In niph'al infinitive, etc., ך is doubled (n. 60).

c. In hiph'il imperfect the ה of the prefix is sometimes allowed to remain after the preformative; יהוֹשִׁיעַ (for יוֹשִׁיעַ) *he saves*.

d. הִלָּךְ is like פו verbs in the construct infinitive, etc., of kal and in hiph'il throughout; in other forms it is a פ guttural.

71. פִּי-פִי — Nearly all have צ for their second radical. The י is treated as the ן of פן verbs.

(PARADIGM X)

EXERCISE

לֹא יוּכַל הַנַּעַר לְלָכֶת בְּמַדִּים וּבְקוֹבַע וּבְשָׂרְיוֹן
 אֲשֶׁר לְאִישׁ מִלְחָמָה: יָדְעוּ כָּל-לִצֵּי הָאָרֶץ כִּי
 אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה: נִסָּה לְרָדֶת וּתוֹצֵא אֶתְנוּ
 מִן-הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה: וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶרֶד לְהוֹצִיא הָעָם
 אֲשֶׁר לִי מִיַּד מִצְרַיִם: הוֹשִׁעַ יְהוָה כָּל-יֹשְׁבֵי
 הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה:

The youth strove to lift the sword and could not. You (pl.) know that Yahwe will save us. I am not able to walk in this armor. It is for a man of battle. We know that the scoffers will not scoff forever. Yahwe who dwells in heaven will bring you (cause to go forth) from this land.

PUNCTUATION

72. Besides the word accent (n. 7) there are **clausal accents** which correspond in part to our marks of punctuation. The more important are:

Silluk $_$ under the accented syllable, with **soph pasuk** \vdots following at the end of the word, is the same as a period;

\vdots אִישׁ *the man*.

Athnah $_$ under the accented syllable is the same as a colon or semicolon; אִישׁ .

Rebia $_$, **zakeph gadol** $_$, and **zakeph katon** $_$ over the accented syllable, and **segolta** $_$ over the last letter, are all about the same as a comma; אִישׁ , אִישׁ , אִישׁ , אִישׁ .

In poetry **ole weyored** $_$ $_$ is often used instead of **athnah**: **yored** $_$ under the accented syllable and **ole** $_$ over the preceding; אִישׁ .

PAUSE

73. A word with silluk and soph pasuk, with athnah, and sometimes with other signs, is said to be in **pause** and may have its vowel modified (n. 43) and its accent transferred.

A short vowel in pause becomes long; קָטַל (for קָטַל).

A vocal shewa becomes a vowel and the syllable thus formed takes the accent. If the shewa stands for an elided vowel, that vowel is restored and lengthened; קָטַלָּה (for קָטַלָּה). If the shewa is compound, it becomes the corresponding long vowel; אִישׁ (for אִישׁ); otherwise it will be $_$; שָׁבִי (for שָׁבִי), a *cap-*
tive, עֲבָדְךָ (for עֲבָדְךָ), *your servant*.

NOUNS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

74. The possessives *my, your, his, etc.*, are expressed by the addition of pronominal suffixes. There are two sets of these suffixes: one for singular nouns, one for plural and dual.

FOR SINGULAR NOUNS			FOR PLURAL NOUNS	
sg. 1	יְ	<i>my</i>	יְ	(ay)
2 m.	יְךָ		יְךָ	
2 f.	יְךָ	<i>your</i>	יְךָ	
3 m.	יְ	<i>his</i>	יְ	(aw)
3 f.	יְהָ	<i>her</i>	יְהָ	
pl. 1	נֵנוּ	<i>our</i>	נֵנוּ	
2 m.	כֶּם		כֶּם	
2 f.	כֶּן	<i>your</i>	כֶּן	
3 m.	ם		הֶם	
3 f.	ן	<i>their</i>	הֶן	

כֶּם, כֶּן, הֶם, הֶן are grave suffixes; all the rest are light. כ in כֶּם and כֶּן retains the aspiration even after a closed syllable (n. 48).

FIRST CLASS

75. Masculines and feminines with unchangeable vowels (n. 42).

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR	FEMININE
abs.	סוּם	<i>horse</i>	סוּמָה <i>mare</i>
est.	סוּם		סוּמָת
sg. 1	סוּמִי		סוּמָתִי
2 m.	סוּמְךָ		סוּמָתְךָ
2 f.	סוּמְךָ		סוּמָתְךָ
3 m.	סוּמוֹ		סוּמָתוֹ
3 f.	סוּמָהּ		סוּמָתָהּ

pl. 1	סוּסָנוּ	סוּסָתָנוּ
2 m.	סוּסְכֶם	סוּסְתְכֶם
2 f.	סוּסְכֶן	סוּסְתְכֶן
3 m.	סוּסָם	סוּסְתָם
3 f.	סוּסָן	סוּסְתָן

PLURAL

abs.	סוּסִים	סוּסוֹת
cst.	סוּסֵי	סוּסוֹת
sg. 1	סוּסִי	סוּסוֹתִי
2 m.	סוּסֵיךָ	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ
2 f.	סוּסֵיךְ	סוּסוֹתֶיךְ
3 m.	סוּסָיו	סוּסוֹתָיו
3 f.	סוּסֵיהָ	סוּסוֹתֶיהָ
pl. 1	סוּסֵינוּ	סוּסוֹתֵינוּ
2 m.	סוּסֵיכֶם	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם
2 f.	סוּסֵיכֶן	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן
3 m.	סוּסֵיהֶם	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם
3 f.	סוּסֵיהֶן	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן

NOTE. — The accent in this and the following classes is regularly on the pronominal suffix. It is on the connecting vowel wherever one occurs with a light suffix.

EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural of each; add suffixes.

אות	מִכָּאוֹב
גְּבוּר	צִדִּיק
יִלְקוּט	שִׁרְיוֹן
כִּירוֹן	תּוֹרָה

His sign. Your (pl.) affliction. My spear. Our spear.
 Their breastplates. My just one. His signs. Your scrip.
 My signs. Their champion. Yahwe is our champion. The
 law of Yahwe is the breastplate of the just.

SECOND CLASS

76. Masculines and feminines with changeable vowels (n. 42).

Masculines.—The singular adds all suffixes to its construct (nn. 20, 21). The light suffixes leave the last syllable of the noun open and unaccented; its vowel is therefore long (n. 9). But the grave suffixes close the preceding syllable, leaving the vowel unchanged.

The absolute plural is formed by adding the ending יִם to the construct singular. The construct plural drops ם of the ending and ך or ךּ under the second radical, leaving the form יִבְרִי; the ךּ is then lengthened to ךּ and the first shewa becomes a short vowel (n. 48). The light suffixes are added to the construct singular, the grave to the construct plural.

Feminines.—The singular adds all suffixes to the construct singular, the plural to the construct plural.

MASCULINE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
abs.	דָּבָר <i>word</i>	דְּבָרִים
est.	דְּבַר	דְּבָרֵי
sg. 1	דְּבָרִי	דְּבָרֵי
2 m.	דְּבָרְךָ	דְּבָרֶיךָ
2 f.	דְּבָרְךָ	דְּבָרֶיךָ
3 m.	דְּבָרוֹ	דְּבָרָיו
3 f.	דְּבָרָהּ	דְּבָרֶיהָ
pl. 1	דְּבָרֵינוּ	דְּבָרֵינוּ
2 m.	דְּבָרְכֶם	דְּבָרֵיכֶם
2 f.	דְּבָרְכֶן	דְּבָרֵיכֶן
3 m.	דְּבָרָם	דְּבָרֵיהֶם
3 f.	דְּבָרָן	דְּבָרֵיהֶן

NOTE. — The remaining paradigms give only one suffix of each kind.

sg. abs.	לֵבָב <i>heart</i>	חָכָם <i>wise</i>
est.	לְבַב	חָכָם
l. sfx.	לְבָבִי	חָכְמִי
g. sfx.	לְבַבְכֶם	חָכְמְכֶם
pl. abs.	לְבָבִים	חָכְמִים
est.	לְבָבֵי	חָכְמֵי
l. sfx.	לְבָבִי	חָכְמִי
g. sfx.	לְבָבֵיכֶם	חָכְמֵיכֶם

FEMININE

	<i>year</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>righteousness</i>
sg. abs.	שָׁנָה	שְׁנָה	צְדָקָה
cst.	שְׁנַת	שְׁנַת	צְדָקַת
1. sfx.	שְׁנַתִּי	שְׁנַתִּי	צְדָקַתִּי
g. sfx.	שְׁנַתְּכֶם	שְׁנַתְּכֶם	צְדָקַתְּכֶם
pl. abs.	שָׁנוֹת	שְׁנוֹת	צְדָקוֹת
cst.	שְׁנוֹת	שְׁנוֹת	צְדָקוֹת
1. sfx.	שְׁנוֹתִי	שְׁנוֹתִי	צְדָקוֹתִי
g. sfx.	שְׁנוֹתֵיכֶם	שְׁנוֹתֵיכֶם	צְדָקוֹתֵיכֶם

EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural of each ; add suffixes.

בְּהֵמָה	מִקֵּל
מִדְּבָר	מִשְׁפָּט
מוֹשָׁב	עָדָה
מִלְחָמָה	עוֹלָם
מִעֲרָבָה	עֲצָה
מִקּוֹם	קָהָל

This is the seat of judgment. The just man will stand up in the place of counsel. The judgment of Yahwe is forever. The place of battle was in the desert of Madian.

THIRD CLASS

77. Participles.—Participles with the vowels $\underline{\text{ִ}}$ $\underline{\text{ֵ}}$ have the construct singular like the absolute. In the plural and with suffixes the vowels are changed as in verbs (n. 30, b).

Participles of לָה verbs change $\underline{\text{ֶ}}$ to $\underline{\text{ִ}}$ in the construct singular; in the plural and with suffixes the ה is dropped, as in the verb with vowel affirmatives (n. 59, d).

Participles of עו and עי verbs retain the $\underline{\text{ֶ}}$ or $\underline{\text{ִ}}$ and so belong to the first class.

Some nouns from לָה roots are much like the participles; שָׂדֵה *field*.

	<i>enemy</i>	<i>seer</i>	<i>field</i>
sg. abs.	אֹיֵב	הֹזֵה	שָׂדֵה
est.	אֹיֵב	הֹזֵה	שָׂדֵה
l. sfx.	אֹיְבִי	הֹזִי	שָׂדִי
g. sfx.	אֹיְבֵכֶם	הֹזֵכֶם	שָׂדֵכֶם
pl. abs.	אֹיְבִים	הֹזִים	שָׂדִים
est.	אֹיְבִי	הֹזִי	שָׂדִי
l. sfx.	אֹיְבִי	הֹזִי	שָׂדִי
g. sfx.	אֹיְבֵיכֶם	הֹזִיכֶם	שָׂדֵיכֶם

FOURTH CLASS

78. Segolates.—A segolate noun has three radicals and two vowels, the second of which is $\underline{\text{ֶ}}$, and is accented on the penult;

מֶלֶךְ *king*, סֵפֶר *book*, קֶדֶשׁ *sanctuary*.

These are typical segolates and are regarded as arising from the monosyllabic ground forms **מֶלֶךְ**, **סֶפֶר**, **קֶדֶשׁ**. A short vowel is inserted between the second and third radical (n. 53), which causes the first syllable to become open (nn. 8, 9). In words like **מֶלֶךְ** the first vowel ֶ is changed to ֵ for euphony.

Addition of Suffixes.— In the singular the construct is like the absolute. All suffixes are added to the ground form.

The plural is formed as in nouns of the second class. In the construct the first vowel is that of the ground form. All light suffixes are added as in the second class, grave suffixes are added to the construct plural.

When the first vowel in the singular is ֶ , it usually becomes ֵ in the plural (n. 43).

	<i>king</i>	<i>book</i>	<i>sanctuary</i>
sg. abs.	מֶלֶךְ	סֶפֶר	קֶדֶשׁ
est.	מֶלֶךְ	סֶפֶר	קֶדֶשׁ
l. sfx.	מֶלְכִי	סֶפְרִי	קֶדְשִׁי
g. sfx.	מֶלְכֶם	סֶפְרֶם	קֶדְשֶׁם
pl. abs.	מְלָכִים	סְפָרִים	קְדָשִׁים
est.	מְלָכִי	סְפָרִי	קְדָשִׁי
l. sfx.	מְלָכִי	סְפָרִי	קְדָשִׁי
g. sfx.	מְלָכֵיכֶם	סְפָרֵיכֶם	קְדָשֵׁיכֶם

The dual is usually derived from the ground form, but sometimes from the plural; it adds all suffixes to the construct plural.

79. **Guttural Segolates.**—If one of the last two radicals is a guttural, ְ is inserted instead of ֿ (n. 36). Hence the words נֶעָר *boy*, נֶצַח *eternity*, פְּעַל *work*, from נֶעָר , נֶצַח , פְּעַל . Although words of this kind have no ֿ , they are called segolates because they are formed on the same plan as the segolates and take suffixes in the same way as they do.

	<i>a youth</i>	<i>eternity</i>	<i>work</i>
sg. abs.	נֶעָר	נֶצַח	פְּעַל
<i>est.</i>	נֶעָר	נֶצַח	פְּעַל
<i>l. sfx.</i>	נֶעָרִי	נֶצַחִי	פְּעַלִי
<i>g. sfx.</i>	נֶעָרְכֶם	נֶצַחְכֶם	פְּעַלְכֶם
pl. abs.	נֶעָרִים	נֶצַחִים	פְּעַלִים
<i>est.</i>	נֶעָרִי	נֶצַחִי	פְּעַלִי
<i>l. sfx.</i>	נֶעָרִי	נֶצַחִי	פְּעַלִי
<i>g. sfx.</i>	נֶעָרִיכֶם	נֶצַחִיכֶם	פְּעַלִיכֶם

80. **Feminine Segolates.**—Feminines ending in תֿֿ are treated as segolates; in the plural all suffixes are added to the construct plural.

81. **Feminines derived from Segolates.**—These are formed by adding תֿֿ to the ground form of the segolates. In the singular they are like those of the first class; in the plural they are formed on the plan of the masculine segolates and add all suffixes to the construct plural.

FEMININE SEGOLATES

	<i>enclosure</i>	<i>queen</i>
sg. abs.	מִסְגֵּרֶת	מַלְכָּה
cst.	מִסְגֵּרַת	מַלְכַת
1. sfx.	מִסְגֵּרַתִּי	מַלְכַתִּי
g. sfx.	מִסְגֵּרְתֵּכֶם	מַלְכַתְּכֶם
pl. abs.	מִסְגֵּרוֹת	מַלְכוֹת
cst.	מִסְגֵּרוֹת	מַלְכוֹת
1. sfx.	מִסְגֵּרוֹתִי	מַלְכוֹתִי
g. sfx.	מִסְגֵּרוֹתֵיכֶם	מַלְכוֹתֵיכֶם

EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural; add suffixes.

אֶבֶן	נַחַל
דָּרֶךְ	פֶּלֶג
זָכָר	קוֹבֵעַ
חֶרֶב	תַּעַר
רֶגֶל	מִצָּח

This stone by the road is a memorial of Yahwe. That is the champion of the Philistines. On his head is a helmet, in his scabbard is a sword. The shepherd chose stones for his sling from the brook.

FIFTH CLASS

82. Defective Segolates.—Nouns which fall short of being segolates because of a weak radical.

לה Segolates.—The first radical has shewa and the third is original י quiescing in ׀. In other respects they are segolates.

עו and עי Segolates.—They are segolates in the singular absolute only. In the construct singular and with suffixes they belong to the first class.

עע Segolates.—Instead of a short vowel being inserted between the last two radicals, they are doubled. If the vowel is long, it becomes short on the addition of a syllable (n. 63). For the rest, they are much like the first class.

ען Segolates.—The ן is assimilated to the next radical. Otherwise they are like the preceding; אנה (for אנה, n. 60) *nostril*.

	לה	עו	עי	עע	
	<i>fruit</i>	<i>sickness</i>	<i>death</i>	<i>olive</i>	<i>decree</i>
sg. abs.	פְּרִי	הֶלִי	מֹות	וִית	חֶק
est.	פְּרִי	הֶלִי	מוֹת	וִית	חֶקֶר
l. sfx.	פְּרִיִּי	הֶלִיִּי	מוֹתִי	וִיתִי	חֶקְרִי
g. sfx.	פְּרִיְכֶם	הֶלִיְכֶם	מוֹתְכֶם	וִיתְכֶם	חֶקְכֶם
pl. abs.		הֶלִיִּים	מוֹתִים	וִיתִים	חֶקְרִים
est.		הֶלִיִּי	מוֹתִי	וִיתִי	חֶקְרִי
l. sfx.		הֶלִיִּי	מוֹתִי	וִיתִי	חֶקְרִי
g. sfx.		הֶלִיְכֶם	מוֹתִיכֶם	וִיתִיכֶם	חֶקְרִיכֶם

VERBS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

83. When a pronoun is the object of a verb, it is a suffix either to the particle אַת (n. 25) or to the verb itself.

Niphal, pual, hophal and hithpael, being passive or reflexive, do not take suffixes. Neither do the first and second persons of the remaining forms take suffixes of the same person; hithpael is used instead.

There are three regular sets of suffixes: one after a vowel; two after a consonant—one for the perfect and one for the imperfect, infinitive, imperative and participle.

	AFTER A VOWEL	AFTER A CONSONANT	
		WITH PERF.	WITH IMPF. ETC.
sg. 1	נִי	נִי־	נִי־
2 m.	ךָ	ךָ־	ךָ־
2 f.	ךִי	ךִי־	ךִי־
3 m.	וּ דְהוּ	וּ דְהוּ־	וּ דְהוּ־
3 f.	הָ	הָ־	הָ־
pl. 1	נֹו	נֹו־	נֹו־
2 m.	כֶּם	כֶּם־	כֶּם־
2 f.	(כֶּי)	(כֶּי־)	(כֶּי־)
3 m.	ם	ם־	ם־
3 f.	י	י־	(י־)

84. When the imperfect has no affirmative, a ך may be inserted before some of the suffixes. This ך is called *epenthetic* and is assimilated to the following letter (n. 60). But ך in the 3 singular masculine and feminine suffix is assimilated to the preceding ך.

Change in Affirmatives.—In the perfect 3 singular feminine הַ־ becomes תַּ־ or תַּ־; 2 singular feminine תַּ־ becomes תִּי; 2 plural תַּ־ and תַּ־ become תֵּי. In the imperfect and imperative נַ־ becomes נִי.

Change in Accent.—The affirmatives are accented. Where there is no affirmative, the accent is on the connecting vowel; but כֶּם and כֵּן are always accented.

Change in Vowels.—The vowels change according to the rules already laid down (nn. 9, 30).

Pretonic kames, as it no longer immediately precedes the accent, becomes shewa (n. 52).

In the imperfect ־ becomes shewa, except before הַ, כֶּם, and כֵּן, where it becomes ֿ (ō).

The infinitive is used as a noun or a verb and takes the suffixes accordingly; its form is usually קַטְלֵ (ō) (n. 10).

The imperative has the same form as the infinitive.

In piel the ־ becomes shewa, except before הַ, כֶּם, and כֵּן, where it becomes ֿ.

In hiphil there is no change of vowel.

(PARADIGM XI)

EXERCISE

יִסְגְּרֵךְ :	יִשְׁלַכְּהָ :	שְׂבַחְוָהוּ :	שְׁלַחְנִי :	אֲשַׁלַּחְךָ :
אֲשַׁלַּחְךָ :	שְׁלַחְךָ :	שְׁלַחְתִּיךָ :	הֲצִילֹנִי :	יִצִּילֵנִי :
הוֹצִיאֵךְ :	הֲצִילֵנִי :	יְבַרְכֵהוּ :	הִפִּיתִיךָ :	הִכִּיתִיו :
				יִמְתְּהוּ :

Yahwe, our God, will not deliver me into your hand. The youth drew the sword of the dead champion from its scabbard, raised it up, and cut off his head with it. David struck the beast with his staff and slew it. Yahwe sent me to you to smite them and rescue you.

PREPOSITIONS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

85. Some prepositions take pronominal suffixes in the same way as singular nouns; **אִתִּי** *with me*: others take them as plural nouns; **אַחֲרַי** *after me*, **עָלַיְךָ** *against you*.

בֵּינִי וּבֵינְךָ with singular suffixes is like a singular noun; *between you and me*: with plural suffixes it is like a noun in the construct plural and is masculine or feminine regardless of the gender of the pronoun; **בֵּינֵיהֶם** or **בֵּינָתָם** *between them*.

ADVERBS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

86. An adverb may take a pronominal suffix with the verb *to be* understood: **יֵשׁ** assertive, **יֵשְׁךָ** *you are*; **אֵין** negative, **אֵינָם** *they are not*; **אֵי** *where?* **אֵינּוּ** *where is he?* **הִנֵּה** *behold!* **הִנֵּנִי** *behold me!* or *here I am!*

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 9. The subject of a relative clause is expressed by **אֲשֶׁר**; **יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר הִצִּילֵנִי** *Yahwe who saved me*.

R. 10. When the relative is an indirect object, **אֲשֶׁר** is complemented by a preposition with a pronominal suffix which follows further on; **הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר עוֹמְרִים עָלָיו** *the place on which you are standing*.

The direct object may be expressed by **אֲשֶׁר**, either alone or with an objective pronominal suffix as complement; **מִן אֲשֶׁר תִּדְפְּנֵי רוּחַ** *the dust which the wind scatters*.

הַהָרֵב אֲשֶׁר דָּוִד כָּרַת בָּהּ אֶת־רֹאשׁ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי
 גְּדֻלָּה הִיא: גִּבּוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֲשֶׁר גִּלְחָמְתִּי עִמּוֹ
 חָרַף אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ: הָהָר אֲשֶׁר נַעֲבֹד הָאֱלֹהִים
 עָלָיו בְּמִדְבַר מְדִיָּן הוּא:

This is the Philistine who reviled Yahwe. Goliath is their champion, whose head David will cut off. The God whom we serve is Yahwe. We serve Him on the mountain on which we stand.

NUMBERS

CARDINALS

87. 1 and 2 are adjectives; the rest are abstract nouns.

In form 3 to 10 are feminine with masculine subjects and masculine with feminine subjects. 1 to 10 have the absolute and construct states. 1 to 19 have the masculine and feminine.

		MASCULINE		FEMININE	
		ABS.	CST.	ABS.	CST.
א	1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אֶחַת	אֶחַת
ב	2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתַּיִם
ג	3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלוֹשׁ	שְׁלוֹשׁ
ד	4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע
ה	5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשׁ
ו	6	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
ז	7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבַּעַת	שִׁבַּע	שִׁבַּע
ח	8	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה
ט	9	תְּשַׁעָה	תְּשַׁעַת	תְּשַׁע	תְּשַׁע
י	10	עֲשָׂרָה	עֲשָׂרַת	עֲשָׂר	עֲשָׂר

The units of 11 and 12 are in the construct state.

From 13 to 19 the masculine units are in the absolute state and the feminines in the construct.

		MASCULINE	FEMININE
יא	11	אֶחָד עָשָׂר	אַחַת עָשָׂרָה
		עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂר	עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂרָה
יב	12	שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר	שְׁתַּיִם עָשָׂרָה
		שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר	שְׁתֵּי עָשָׂרָה
יג	13	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר	שְׁלֹשׁ עָשָׂרָה
יד	14	אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר	אַרְבַּע עָשָׂרָה
טו	15	חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר	חֲמֵשׁ עָשָׂרָה
טז	16	שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂר	שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂרָה
יז	17	שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר	שִׁבַּע עָשָׂרָה
יח	18	שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר	שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂרָה
יט	19	תְּשַׁע עָשָׂר	תְּשַׁע עָשָׂרָה

In 20 to 99 the tens are the same for masculine and feminine, but the units are as from 3 to 9.

In compound numbers over 20 the units and tens are connected by ׀, the units either preceding or following.

300 to 900 are expressed by מאות with the construct of the feminine unit preceding.

3000 to 10,000 are expressed by אלפים with the construct of the masculine unit preceding.

כ	עשרים	נ	חמשים	פ	שמנים
ל	שלשים	ס	ששים	צ	תשעים
מ	ארבעים	ע	שבעים		

שלש ש 300, מאתים ר 200, מאת est. מאה ק 100, שלשת אלפים 3000, אלפים 2000, אלה 1000, מאות, רבתיים 20,000, רבבה 10,000.

ORDINALS

88. The ordinals from 1 to 10 only have special forms. For those over 10, and even under, the cardinals are used.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
1st	ראשון	ראשונה
2d	שני	שנית
3d	שלישי	שלישית
4th	רביעי	רביעית
5th	חמישי	חמישית
6th	ששי	ששית
7th	שביעי	שביעית
8th	שמיני	שמינית
9th	תשיעי	תשיעית
10th	עשירי	עשירית

PARADIGMS

OF THE

VERBS

I. SIMPLE VERB

קָטַל *he killed*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל
sg. 3 m.	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַל
3 f.	קָטַלָּה	נִקְטַלָּה	קָטַלָּה	קָטַלָּה	קָטַלָּה	קָטַלָּה	קָטַלָּה
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1	קָטַלְתִּי	נִקְטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
pl. 3	קָטַלּוּ	נִקְטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ
2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2 f.	קָטַלְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן
1	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ
INFINITIVE							
abs.	קָטוּל	נִקְטוּל	קָטוּל	קָטוּל	קָטוּל	קָטוּל	קָטוּל
dst.	קָטֹל	נִקְטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל
IMPERATIVE							
sg. m.	קָטֹל	נִקְטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל	קָטֹל
f.	קָטְלִי	נִקְטְלִי	קָטְלִי	קָטְלִי	קָטְלִי	קָטְלִי	קָטְלִי

II. ה GUTTURAL VERB

שָׁלַח *he sent*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
sg. 3 m.							
3 f.	שָׁלַחַהּ	נִשְׁלַחַהּ	שָׁלַחַהּ	שָׁלַחַהּ	הִשְׁלַחַהּ	הִשְׁלַחַהּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַהּ
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתְּ	נִשְׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתְּ
1	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתִּי
pl. 3	שָׁלַחוּ	נִשְׁלַחוּ	שָׁלַחוּ	שָׁלַחוּ	הִשְׁלַחוּ	הִשְׁלַחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחוּ
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּם
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּן
1	שָׁלַחְנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְנוּ	שָׁלַחְנוּ	שָׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנוּ
INFINITIVE							
est.	שָׁלַחַת	הִשְׁלַחַת	שָׁלַחַת	שָׁלַחַת	הִשְׁלַחַת	הִשְׁלַחַת	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַת
abs.	שָׁלַחַתְּ	נִשְׁלַחַתְּ	שָׁלַחַתְּ	שָׁלַחַתְּ	הִשְׁלַחַתְּ	הִשְׁלַחַתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַתְּ
IMPERATIVE							
sg. m.	שָׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
f.	שָׁלַחִי	הִשְׁלַחִי	שָׁלַחִי	שָׁלַחִי	הִשְׁלַחִי	הִשְׁלַחִי	הִשְׁתַּלַּחִי

III. ו GUTTURAL VERB

שָׁחַט *he killed.* בָּרַךְ *he adored; piel, he blessed*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	שָׁחַט	נִשְׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	בָּרַךְ	הִתְבָּרַךְ
sg. 3 m.	שָׁחַטָה	נִשְׁחַטָה	בָּרַךְה	בָּרַךְה	הִתְבָּרַךְה
3 f.	שָׁחַטָת	נִשְׁחַטָת	בָּרַכְתְּ	בָּרַכְתְּ	הִתְבָּרַכְתְּ
2 m.	שָׁחַטְתָּ	נִשְׁחַטְתָּ	בָּרַכְתָּ	בָּרַכְתָּ	הִתְבָּרַכְתָּ
2 f.	שָׁחַטְתִּי	נִשְׁחַטְתִּי	בָּרַכְתִּי	בָּרַכְתִּי	הִתְבָּרַכְתִּי
1	שָׁחַטְתֶּם	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּם	בָּרַכְתֶּם	בָּרַכְתֶּם	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּם
pl. 3	שָׁחַטְתֶּן	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּן	בָּרַכְתֶּן	בָּרַכְתֶּן	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּן
2 m.	שָׁחַטְנוּ	נִשְׁחַטְנוּ	בָּרַכְנוּ	בָּרַכְנוּ	הִתְבָּרַכְנוּ
2 f.	שָׁחַטְתֶּן	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּן	בָּרַכְתֶּן	בָּרַכְתֶּן	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּן
3	שָׁחַטְתִּי	נִשְׁחַטְתִּי	בָּרַכְנוּ	בָּרַכְנוּ	הִתְבָּרַכְנוּ
INFINITIVE	שָׁחַט	הִשְׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	בָּרַךְ	הִתְבָּרַךְ
cst.	שָׁחוּט	נִשְׁחוּט	בָּרוּךְ	בָּרוּךְ	הִתְבָּרְכוּ
abs.	שָׁחַט	הִשְׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	בָּרַךְ	הִתְבָּרַךְ
IMPERATIVE	שָׁחַט	הִשְׁחַט	בָּרַךְ	בָּרַךְ	הִתְבָּרַךְ
sg. m.	שָׁחַטִי	הִשְׁחַטִי	בָּרַכִי	בָּרַכִי	הִתְבָּרַכִי
f.					

IV. 𐤁 GUTTURAL VERB

𐤁𐤀 *he stood*

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL
PERFECT	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
sg. 3 m.				
3 f.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
2 m.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
2 f.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
1	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
pl. 3	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
2 m.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
2 f.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
1	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
INFINITIVE				
cst.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
abs.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
IMPERATIVE				
sg. m.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀
f.	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀	𐤁𐤀

pl. m.	עָמְרוּ	הִזְכִּירוּ	הִעֲמִירוּ	יַעֲמִרוּ
f.	עֲמַרְתֶּנּוּ	הִזְכִּירְתֶּנּוּ	הִעֲמַרְתֶּנּוּ	יַעֲמַרְתֶּנּוּ
IMPERFECT				
sg. 3 m.	יַעֲמֹד	יִזְכֹּר	יַעֲמֹד	יַעֲמֹד
3 f.	תַּעֲמֹד	תִּזְכֹּר	תַּעֲמֹד	תַּעֲמֹד
2 m.	תַּעֲמֹד	תִּזְכֹּר	תַּעֲמֹד	תַּעֲמֹד
2 f.	תַּעֲמֹדִי	תִּזְכְּרִי	תַּעֲמֹדִי	תַּעֲמֹדִי
1	אֶעֱמֹד	אֶזְכֹּר	אֶעֱמֹד	אֶעֱמֹד
pl. 3 m.	יַעֲמֹדוּ	יִזְכְּרוּ	יַעֲמֹדוּ	יַעֲמֹדוּ
3 f.	תַּעֲמַרְנָה	תִּזְכְּרַנָּה	תַּעֲמַרְנָה	תַּעֲמַרְנָה
2 m.	תַּעֲמַדְוּ	תִּזְכְּרוּ	תַּעֲמַדְוּ	תַּעֲמַדְוּ
2 f.	תַּעֲמַרְנָה	תִּזְכְּרַנָּה	תַּעֲמַרְנָה	תַּעֲמַרְנָה
1	נִעְמַד	נִזְכַּר	נִעְמַד	נִעְמַד
PARTICIPLE				
	עֹמֵד		מַעֲמִיד	מַעֲמֵד
	עֹמְרוֹ			

(pass.)

V. שֵׁב VERBS
 שֵׁב he found

PERFECT	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
sg. 3 m.	שָׁב	שָׁבָה	שָׁבַח	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבַחְתָּ	שָׁבַחְתְּ	שָׁבַחְתָּ
3 f.	שָׁבָה	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבְחָה
2 m.	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה
2 f.	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה	שָׁבְתָה
1	שָׁבְתִּי	שָׁבְתִּי	שָׁבְתִּי	שָׁבְתִּי	שָׁבְתִּי	שָׁבְתִּי	שָׁבְתִּי
pl. 3	שָׁבְתֶם	שָׁבְתֶם	שָׁבְתֶם	שָׁבְתֶם	שָׁבְתֶם	שָׁבְתֶם	שָׁבְתֶם
2 m.	שָׁבְתָם	שָׁבְתָם	שָׁבְתָם	שָׁבְתָם	שָׁבְתָם	שָׁבְתָם	שָׁבְתָם
2 f.	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ	שָׁבְתֶנּוּ
1	שָׁבְתֵנוּ	שָׁבְתֵנוּ	שָׁבְתֵנוּ	שָׁבְתֵנוּ	שָׁבְתֵנוּ	שָׁבְתֵנוּ	שָׁבְתֵנוּ
INFINITIVE							
est.	שָׁב	שָׁבָה	שָׁבַח	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבַחְתָּ	שָׁבַחְתְּ	שָׁבַחְתָּ
abs.	שָׁבֵה	שָׁבְהִי	שָׁבֵחִי	שָׁבְחִי	שָׁבֵחְתָּ	שָׁבֵחְתְּ	שָׁבֵחְתָּ
IMPERATIVE							
sg. m.	שָׁב	שָׁבָה	שָׁבַח	שָׁבְחָה	שָׁבַחְתָּ	שָׁבַחְתְּ	שָׁבַחְתָּ
f.	שָׁבִי	שָׁבְהִי	שָׁבְחִי	שָׁבְחִי	שָׁבְחִי	שָׁבְחִי	שָׁבְחִי

pl. m.	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
f.	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
IMPERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד
3 f.	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד
2 m.	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ
2 f.	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ
1	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ	יִכְבְּדֶיךָ
pl. 3 m.	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
3 f.	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
2 m.	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
2 f.	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
1	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ
PARTICIPLE						
	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד
	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד
	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד	יִכְבֵּד

(pass.)

VI. לָהּ VERBS

he revealed

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	גָּלָה	נִגְלָה	גָּלָה	גָּלָה	הִגְלָה	הִגְלָה	הִתְגַּלָּה
sg. 3 m.							
3 f.	גָּלְתָה	נִגְלְתָה	גָּלְתָה	גָּלְתָה	הִגְלְתָה	הִגְלְתָה	הִתְגַּלְתָּה
2 m.	גָּלִיתְ	נִגְלִיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִתְגַּלִּיתְ
2 f.	גָּלִיתְ	נִגְלִיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִתְגַּלִּיתְ
1	גָּלִיתִי	נִגְלִיתִי	גָּלִיתִי	גָּלִיתִי	הִגְלִיתִי	הִגְלִיתִי	הִתְגַּלִּיתִי
pl. 3	גָּלוּ	נִגְלוּ	גָּלוּ	גָּלוּ	הִגְלוּ	הִגְלוּ	הִתְגַּלּוּ
2 m.	גָּלִיתֶם	נִגְלִיתֶם	גָּלִיתֶם	גָּלִיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶם
2 f.	גָּלִיתֶן	נִגְלִיתֶן	גָּלִיתֶן	גָּלִיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶן
1	גָּלִינוּ	נִגְלִינוּ	גָּלִינוּ	גָּלִינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ	הִתְגַּלִּינוּ
INFINITIVE	גָּלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	גָּלוֹת	גָּלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	הִתְגַּלוֹת
cst.							
abs.	גָּלָה	נִגְלָה	גָּלָה	גָּלָה	הִגְלָה	הִגְלָה	הִתְגַּלָּה
IMPERATIVE	גָּלֵה	הִגְלֵה	גָּלֵה	גָּלֵה	הִגְלֵה	הִגְלֵה	הִתְגַּלֵּה
sg. m.							
f.	גָּלִי	הִגְלִי	גָּלִי	גָּלִי	הִגְלִי	הִגְלִי	הִתְגַּלִּי

pl. m.	יִגְלוּ	הִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	הִגְלוּ	הִתְגַּלְּלוּ
f.	יִגְלֶינָה	הִגְלֶינָה	יִגְלֶינָה	הִגְלֶינָה	הִתְגַּלְּלוּ
IMPERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִתְגַּלֵּל
3 f.	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֵּל
2 m.	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֵּל
2 f.	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּתְגַּלִּי
1	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶתְגַּלֵּל
pl. 3 m.	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִתְגַּלְּלוּ
3 f.	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּתְגַּלְּלוּ
2 m.	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּתְגַּלְּלוּ
2 f.	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּתְגַּלְּלוּ
1	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִתְגַּלֵּל
with consec. ך	יִגְלֶל	יִגְלֶל	יִגְלֶל	יִגְלֶל	יִתְגַּלֵּל
PARTICIPLE					
	גֹּלֶה	גֹּלֶה	גֹּלֶה	גֹּלֶה	מְתַגַּלֵּל
	גֹּלִי	גֹּלִי	גֹּלִי	גֹּלִי	מְתַגַּלֵּל

(pass.)

VII. פָּ VERBS
 he approached

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL
PERFECT	קָנַשׁ	קָנַשׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ
sg. 3 m.				
3 f.	קָנַשְׁתָּ	קָנַשְׁתָּ	הִקְנִישְׁתְּ	הִקְנִישְׁתְּ
2 m.	קָנַשְׁתָּ	קָנַשְׁתָּ	הִקְנִישְׁתָּ	הִקְנִישְׁתָּ
2 f.	קָנַשְׁתְּ	קָנַשְׁתְּ	הִקְנִישְׁתְּ	הִקְנִישְׁתְּ
1	קָנַשְׁתִּי	קָנַשְׁתִּי	הִקְנִישְׁתִּי	הִקְנִישְׁתִּי
pl. 3	קָנַשׁוּ	קָנַשׁוּ	הִקְנִישׁוּ	הִקְנִישׁוּ
2 m.	קָנַשְׁתֶּם	קָנַשְׁתֶּם	הִקְנִישְׁתֶּם	הִקְנִישְׁתֶּם
2 f.	קָנַשְׁתֶּן	קָנַשְׁתֶּן	הִקְנִישְׁתֶּן	הִקְנִישְׁתֶּן
1	קָנַשְׁנוּ	קָנַשְׁנוּ	הִקְנִישְׁנוּ	הִקְנִישְׁנוּ
INFINITIVE	קָנַשׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ
cst.				
abs.	קָנַשׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ
IMPERATIVE	קָנַשׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ	הִקְנִישׁ
sg. m.				
f.	קָנַשִׁי	הִקְנִישִׁי	הִקְנִישִׁי	הִקְנִישִׁי

pl. m.	הִתְּשׂוּ	הִתְּשׂוּ	הִתְּשׂוּ
f.	הִתְּשַׁקְּהוּ	הִתְּשַׁקְּהוּ	הִתְּשַׁקְּהוּ
IMPERFECT			
sg. 3 m.	יִתְּשׂ	יִתְּשׂ	יִתְּשׂ
3 f.	תִּתְּשׂ	תִּתְּשׂ	תִּתְּשׂ
2 m.	תִּתְּשׂ	תִּתְּשׂ	תִּתְּשׂ
2 f.	תִּתְּשִׁי	תִּתְּשִׁי	תִּתְּשִׁי
1	אֲתִשׂ	אֲתִשׂ	אֲתִשׂ
pl. 3 m.	יִתְּשׂוּ	יִתְּשׂוּ	יִתְּשׂוּ
3 f.	תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ	תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ	תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ
2 m.	תִּתְּשׂוּ	תִּתְּשׂוּ	תִּתְּשׂוּ
2 f.	תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ	תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ	תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ
1	נִתְּשׂ	נִתְּשׂ	נִתְּשׂ
PARTICIPLE			
	נִתְּשׂ	נִתְּשׂ	נִתְּשׂ
	נִתְּשׂוּ (pass.)	נִתְּשׂוּ	נִתְּשׂוּ

יִתְּשׂ
תִּתְּשׂ
תִּתְּשׂ
תִּתְּשִׁי
אֲתִשׂ
יִתְּשׂוּ
תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ
תִּתְּשׂוּ
תִּתְּשַׁקְּהוּ
נִתְּשׂ
נִתְּשׂוּ

VIII. עע VERBS

כב he turned

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	POEL	POAL
PERFECT	כב	נִכַּב	הִכֵּב	הוֹכֵב	סוֹכַב	סוֹכַב
sg. 3 m.						
3 f.	כָּבָה	נִכְבְּהָ	הִכְבְּהָ	הוֹכְבְּהָ	סוֹכְבָהּ	סוֹכְבָהּ
2 m.	כָּבַתְּ	נִכְבַּתְּ	הִכְבַּתְּ	הוֹכְבַתְּ	סוֹכְבְּתָךְ	סוֹכְבְּתָךְ
2 f.	כָּבַתְּ	נִכְבַּתְּ	הִכְבַּתְּ	הוֹכְבַתְּ	סוֹכְבְּתְּךָ	סוֹכְבְּתְּךָ
1	כָּבַתִּי	נִכְבַּתִּי	הִכְבַּתִּי	הוֹכְבַתִּי	סוֹכְבְּתִי	סוֹכְבְּתִי
pl. 3	כָּבּוּ	נִכְבְּוּ	הִכְבְּוּ	הוֹכְבְּוּ	סוֹכְבּוּ	סוֹכְבּוּ
2 m.	כָּבַתְּם	נִכְבַּתְּם	הִכְבַּתְּם	הוֹכְבַתְּם	סוֹכְבְּתֵיכֶם	סוֹכְבְּתֵיכֶם
2 f.	כָּבַתְּנָן	נִכְבַּתְּנָן	הִכְבַּתְּנָן	הוֹכְבַתְּנָן	סוֹכְבְּתֵיכֶן	סוֹכְבְּתֵיכֶן
1	כָּבַתְּנוּ	נִכְבַּתְּנוּ	הִכְבַּתְּנוּ	הוֹכְבַתְּנוּ	סוֹכְבְּתֵינוּ	סוֹכְבְּתֵינוּ
INFINITIVE	כב	הִכֵּב	הִכֵּב	הוֹכֵב	סוֹכַב	סוֹכַב
Qst.						
abs.	כָּבּוֹב	הִכּוֹב	הִכּוֹב	הוֹכּוֹב	סוֹכּוֹב	סוֹכּוֹב
IMPERATIVE	כב	הִכֵּב	הִכֵּב	הוֹכֵב	סוֹכַב	סוֹכַב
sg. m.						
f.	כָּבִי	הִכְבִּי	הִכְבִּי	הוֹכְבִי	סוֹכְבִי	סוֹכְבִי

pl. m.	סָבּוּ	הִפְּסוּ	הִפְּסוּ	סֹבְבוּ
f.	סָבְּבוּ	הִפְּסִינָה	הִפְּסִינָה	סֹבְבוּ
IMPERFECT				
sg. 3 m.	יִסָּב	יִסָּב	יִסָּב	יִסָּב
3 f.	תִּסָּב	תִּסָּב	תִּסָּב	תִּסָּב
2 m.	תִּסָּב	תִּסָּב	תִּסָּב	תִּסָּב
2 f.	תִּסָּבִי	תִּסָּבִי	תִּסָּבִי	תִּסָּבִי
1	אֶסָּב	אֶסָּב	אֶסָּב	אֶסָּב
pl. 3 m.	יִסָּבוּ	יִסָּבוּ	יִסָּבוּ	יִסָּבוּ
3 f.	תִּסָּבְנָה	תִּסָּבְנָה	תִּסָּבְנָה	תִּסָּבְנָה
2 m.	תִּסָּבוּ	תִּסָּבוּ	תִּסָּבוּ	תִּסָּבוּ
2 f.	תִּסָּבְנָה	תִּסָּבְנָה	תִּסָּבְנָה	תִּסָּבְנָה
1	נִסָּב	נִסָּב	נִסָּב	נִסָּב
with consec. ׀	וַיִּסָּב	וַיִּסָּב	וַיִּסָּב	וַיִּסָּב
PARTICIPLE				
	סֹבֵב	מֹסֵב	מֹסֵב	מֹסֵב
	סֹבְבוֹת	מֹסְבוֹת	מֹסְבוֹת	מֹסְבוֹת
				(pass.)

IX. עָ AND עֵ VERBS

כָּאֵן *to understand*

קָוֵם *to arise*

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	POLEL	KAL
PERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	קָם	נָקַם	הִקָּם	הוֹקָם	קָמַם	כָּאֵן
3 f.	קָמָה	נָקְמָה	הִקְיָמָה	הוֹקְמָה	קָמָה	כָּאָה
2 m.	קָמַתְּ	נָקַמְתָּ	הִקַּמְתָּ	הוֹקַמְתָּ	קָמַמְתָּ	כָּאָתְּ
2 f.	קָמַתְּ	נָקַמְתְּ	הִקַּמְתְּ	הוֹקַמְתְּ	קָמַמְתְּ	כָּאָתְּ
1	קָמַתִּי	נָקַמְתִּי	הִקַּמְתִּי	הוֹקַמְתִּי	קָמַמְתִּי	כָּאָתִי
pl. 3	קָמוּ	נָקְמוּ	הִקְמוּ	הוֹקְמוּ	קָמְמוּ	כָּאוּ
2 m.	קָמַתְּם	נָקַמְתְּם	הִקַּמְתְּם	הוֹקַמְתְּם	קָמַמְתְּם	כָּאָתְּם
2 f.	קָמַתְּן	נָקַמְתְּן	הִקַּמְתְּן	הוֹקַמְתְּן	קָמַמְתְּן	כָּאָתְּן
1	קָמַתְּנִי	נָקַמְתְּנִי	הִקַּמְתְּנִי	הוֹקַמְתְּנִי	קָמַמְתְּנִי	כָּאָתְּנִי
INFINITIVE						
abs.	קָם		הִקָּם		קָמַם	כָּאֵן
ost.	קוּם	הִקּוּם	הִקָּם	הוֹקָם	קוּמַם	כָּאֵן
IMPERATIVE						
sg. m.	קוּם	הִקּוּם	הִקָּם	הוֹקָם	קוּמַם	כָּאֵן
f.	קוּמִי	הִקְוּמִי	הִקָּמִי	הוֹקְמִי	קוּמִי	כָּאֵן

הִתְקוּמַם, הִתְקוּמִי; קוּמַם, קוּמִי

pl. m.	קָוֵמוּ	הִקְוֵמוּ	הִקְוֵמוּ	הִקְוֵמוּ	קָוֵמוּ	פָּוֵנוּ
f.	קָוְמוּהָ	הִקְוֵמוּהָ	הִקְוֵמוּהָ	הִקְוֵמוּהָ	קָוְמוּהָ	פָּוְנוּהָ
IMPERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִבְנוּ
3 f.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּבְנוּ
2 m.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּבְנוּ
2 f.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּבְנוּ
1	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶבְנוּ
pl. 3 m.	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִבְנוּ
3 f.	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּבְנוּהָ
2 m.	תִּקְוֶוּ	תִּקְוֶוּ	תִּקְוֶוּ	תִּקְוֶוּ	תִּקְוֶוּ	תִּבְנוּ
2 f.	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּקְוֶוּהָ	תִּבְנוּהָ
1	נִקְוֶה	נִקְוֶה	נִקְוֶה	נִקְוֶה	נִקְוֶה	נִבְנוּ
with consec. ו	וַיִּקְוֶה	וַיִּקְוֶה	וַיִּקְוֶה	וַיִּקְוֶה	וַיִּקְוֶה	וַיִּבְנוּ
PARTICIPLE						
	קֹוֵם	קֹוֵם	קֹוֵם	קֹוֵם	קֹוֵם	קֹוֵם
	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה
	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים
	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת
	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה	קֹוֵמָה
	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים	קֹוֵמִים
	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת	קֹוֵמוֹת

(pass.)

X. פִּי VERBS

פִּי Pure

פִּי־יָ

יָשַׁב *he was good*יָשַׁב *he dwelt*

	KAL	HIPHIL	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL
PERFECT	יָשַׁב	הִיטִיב	יָשַׁב	נִשְׁבַּב	הִיטִיב	הוֹשִׁיב
sg. 3 m.						
3 f.	יָשְׁבָה	הִיטִיבָה	יָשְׁבָה	נִשְׁבְּבָה	הִיטִיבָה	הוֹשִׁיבָה
2 m.	יָשַׁבְתָּ	הִיטִיבְתָּ	יָשַׁבְתָּ	נִשְׁבַּבְתָּ	הִיטִיבְתָּ	הוֹשִׁיבְתָּ
2 f.	יָשַׁבְתְּ	הִיטִיבְתְּ	יָשַׁבְתְּ	נִשְׁבַּבְתְּ	הִיטִיבְתְּ	הוֹשִׁיבְתְּ
1	יָשַׁבְתִּי	הִיטִיבְתִּי	יָשַׁבְתִּי	נִשְׁבַּבְתִּי	הִיטִיבְתִּי	הוֹשִׁיבְתִּי
pl. 3	יָשְׁבוּ	הִיטִיבוּ	יָשְׁבוּ	נִשְׁבְּבוּ	הִיטִיבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ
2 m.	יָשַׁבְתֶּם	הִיטִיבְתֶּם	יָשַׁבְתֶּם	נִשְׁבַּבְתֶּם	הִיטִיבְתֶּם	הוֹשִׁיבְתֶּם
2 f.	יָשַׁבְתֶּן	הִיטִיבְתֶּן	יָשַׁבְתֶּן	נִשְׁבַּבְתֶּן	הִיטִיבְתֶּן	הוֹשִׁיבְתֶּן
1	יָשַׁבְנִי	הִיטִיבְנִי	יָשַׁבְנִי	נִשְׁבַּבְנִי	הִיטִיבְנִי	הוֹשִׁיבְנִי
INFINITIVE	יִשַׁב	הִיטִיב	יִשַׁב	נִשְׁבַּב	הִיטִיב	הוֹשִׁיב
ost.						
abs.	יִטַּב	הִיטִיב	יִטַּב	הִנְיָשַׁב	הוֹיִשַׁב	הוֹיִשַׁב
IMPERATIVE						
sg. m.	יִטַּב	הִיטִיב	יִטַּב	הִנְיָשַׁב	הוֹיִשַׁב	הוֹיִשַׁב
f.	יִטַּבִי	הִיטִיבִי	יִטַּבִי	הִנְיָשַׁבִי	הוֹיִשַׁבִי	הוֹיִשַׁבִי

pl. m.	יָטְבוּ	הִיטְבוּ	שָׁבוּ	הִנָּשְׁבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ
f.	יִטְבְּנָה	הִיטְבְּנָה	שָׁבְנָה	הִנָּשְׁבְנָה	הוֹשִׁיבְנָה
IMPERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	יִיטֵב	יִיטִיב	יֵשֵׁב	יִנָּשֵׁב	יוֹשִׁיב
3 f.	תִּיטֵב	תִּיטִיב	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּנָּשֵׁב	תוֹשִׁיב
2 m.	תִּיטֵב	תִּיטִיב	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּנָּשֵׁב	תוֹשִׁיב
2 f.	תִּיטְבִי	תִּיטְבִי	תֵּשְׁבִי	תִּנָּשְׁבִי	תוֹשְׁבִי
1	אֵיטֵב	אֵיטִיב	אֵשֵׁב	אֵנָשֵׁב	אוֹשֵׁב
pl. 3 m.	יִיטְבוּ	יִיטְבוּ	יֵשְׁבוּ	יִנָּשְׁבוּ	יֹוֹשְׁבוּ
3 f.	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תֵּשְׁבְנָה	תִּנָּשְׁבְנָה	תוֹשְׁבְנָה
2 m.	תִּיטְבוּ	תִּיטְבוּ	תֵּשְׁבוּ	תִּנָּשְׁבוּ	תוֹשְׁבוּ
2 f.	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תֵּשְׁבְנָה	תִּנָּשְׁבְנָה	תוֹשְׁבְנָה
1	נִיטֵב	נִיטִיב	נֵשֵׁב	נִנָּשֵׁב	נוֹשֵׁב
with consec. ׀	וַיִּטֵּב	וַיִּטְיֵב	וַיֵּשֶׁב	וַיִּנָּשֶׁב	וַיֹּוֹשֶׁב

PARTICIPLE	יֹוֹטֵב	מִיטִיב	יֹוֹשֵׁב	מִינָשֵׁב	מִיֹּוֹשֵׁב
	יֹוֹטֵב	מִיטִיב (pass.)	יֹוֹשֵׁב	מִינָשֵׁב (pass.)	מִיֹּוֹשֵׁב

XI. SIMPLE VERB WITH SUFFIXES

SINGULAR SUFFIXES

PLURAL SUFFIXES

	1	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.	1	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
PERFECT	sg. 3 m.	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּן
		קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
	3 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
	2 m.	קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
		קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
	2 f.	קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
		קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
	1	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
	pl. 3	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
		קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
	2	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
	1	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ

SYNOPSIS OF VERBS WITH WEAK RADICALS

	לא	לה	פן	עע	עו	פו	פוי	עיי
K _{AL}								
pf.	מָצֵא	גָּזַח	נָגַח	סָב	קָם	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב
	מִצְאָה	גִּזְחָה	נִגְחָה	סָבָה	קָמָה	יָשְׁבָה	יָשְׁבָה	יָשְׁבָה
	מִצְאָת	גִּזְחִית	נִגְחִית	סָבֹת	קָמֹת	יָשְׁבֹת	יָשְׁבֹת	יָשְׁבֹת
inf. abs.	מִצְוֵא	גִּזְחֵא	נִגְחֵא	סָבוֹב	קוֹם	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב
est.	מִצְוֵא	גִּזְחֵא	נִגְחֵא	סָב	קוֹם	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב
impv.	מִצְעֵא	גִּזְחֵא	נִגְחֵא	סָב	קוֹם	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב
	מִצְעֵא	גִּזְחֵא	נִגְחֵא	סָבֵי	קוֹמֵי	יָשׁוֹבֵי	יָשׁוֹבֵי	יָשׁוֹבֵי
impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִגְזַח	יִנְגַּח	יָסֹב	יִקוּם	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב
	יִמְצֵא	יִגְזַח	יִנְגַּח	יָסֹב	יִקוּם	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב
	יִמְצְאוּ	יִגְזְחוּ	יִנְגַּחוּ	יָסֹבוּ	יִקְוּמוּ	יָשׁוּבוּ	יָשׁוּבוּ	יָשׁוּבוּ
	יִמְצְאוּ	יִגְזְחוּ	יִנְגַּחוּ	יָסֹבוּ	יִקְוּמוּ	יָשׁוּבוּ	יָשׁוּבוּ	יָשׁוּבוּ
pop. act.	מִצְאָ	גָּזַח	נָגַח	סָבֵב	קָם	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב
pass.	מִצְוֵא	גִּזְחֵי	נִגְחֵי	סָבוֹב	קוֹם	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב	יָשׁוֹב
NIPHAL								
pf.	נִמְצֵא	נִגְזַח	נִנְגַּח	נִסָּב	נִקָּם	נִיָּשַׁב	נִיָּשַׁב	נִיָּשַׁב
	נִמְצְאָת	נִגְזְחִית	נִנְגַּחִית	נִסָּבֹת	נִקָּמוּת	נִיָּשְׁבֹת	נִיָּשְׁבֹת	נִיָּשְׁבֹת
inf.	נִמְצְוֵא	נִגְזְחֵא	נִנְגַּחֵא	נִיָּסָב	נִיָּקוּם	נִיָּשׁוֹב	נִיָּשׁוֹב	נִיָּשׁוֹב
impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִגְזַח	יִנְגַּח	יָיָסֹב	יָיָקוּם	יָיָשׁוֹב	יָיָשׁוֹב	יָיָשׁוֹב
pop.	נִמְצְאָ	נִגְזְחָ	נִנְגַּחָ	נִיָּסָב	נִיָּקוּם	נִיָּשׁוֹב	נִיָּשׁוֹב	נִיָּשׁוֹב

ГІВЛ.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
pf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
inf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
impf.	יִקְמָם	יִנְשֵׂא	יִסְבֵּב	יִקְמָם	יִיָּשֵׁב
per.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
ГІВЛ.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
pf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
inf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
impf.	יִקְמָם	יִנְשֵׂא	יִסְבֵּב	יִקְמָם	יִיָּשֵׁב
per.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
Нарисл.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
pf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
inf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
impf.	יִקְמָם	יִנְשֵׂא	יִסְבֵּב	יִקְמָם	יִיָּשֵׁב
per.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
Нормал.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
pf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
inf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
impf.	יִקְמָם	יִנְשֵׂא	יִסְבֵּב	יִקְמָם	יִיָּשֵׁב
per.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
Нормал.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
pf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
inf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
impf.	יִקְמָם	יִנְשֵׂא	יִסְבֵּב	יִקְמָם	יִיָּשֵׁב
per.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
Нормал.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
pf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
inf.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב
impf.	יִקְמָם	יִנְשֵׂא	יִסְבֵּב	יִקְמָם	יִיָּשֵׁב
per.	קָמַם	נָשָׂא	סָבַב	קָמַם	יָשַׁב

SELECTIONS FOR READING

הַלְלוּיָהּ

הַלְלוּ אֶת־יְהוָה׃ כָּל־גּוֹיִם שִׁבְחוּהוּ כָּל־הָאֱמִים׃
כִּי גָבַר עָלֵינוּ חַסְדּוֹ וְנֶאֱמַת יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם הַלְלוּיָהּ׃

מִשָּׁה אֶל הַסֵּנָה הַבְּעֵר

וּמִשָּׁה הָיָה רָעָה אֶת־צֹאן יִתְרוֹ חִתְנוּ כִּהֵן מִדָּגָן
וַיִּנְהַג אֶת־הַצֹּאן אַחֲרַי הַמִּדְבָּר וַיָּבֹא אֶל־הַר
3 הָאֱלֹהִים חֲרָבָה׃ וַיֵּרָא מִלְּאֲפָיִךְ יְהוָה אֵלָיו
בְּלִבְת־אֵשׁ מִתּוֹךְ הַסֵּנָה וַיֵּרָא וְהִנֵּה הַסֵּנָה בַּעַר
בָּאֵשׁ וְהַסֵּנָה אֵינָנו אֶכְלָל׃ וַיֹּאמֶר מִשָּׁה אֶסְרֶה־נָּא
6 וְאַרְאֶה אֶת־הַמִּרְאָה הַגְּדֹלָה הַזֹּה מִדּוֹעַ לֹא־יִבְעֵר
הַסֵּנָה׃ וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי וָסֵר לְרַאֲוֹת וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו
אֱלֹהִים מִתּוֹךְ הַסֵּנָה וַיֹּאמֶר מִשָּׁה מִשָּׁה וַיֹּאמֶר
9 הֲנִנִי׃ וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־תִּקְרַב הַלָּם שֶׁל נְעֻלְיָךְ מֵעַל
רִגְלֶיךָ כִּי הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵד עָלָיו אֲדַמְתִּי
קֹדֶשׁ הוּא׃ וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנֹכִי אֱלֹהֵי אֲבִיךָ אֱלֹהֵי
12 אֲבֹרָהֶם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב וַיִּסְתֵּר מִשָּׁה
פָּנָיו כִּי יָרָא מִהַבֵּיט אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים׃ וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה
רְאֵה רְאִיתִי אֶת־עֵנִי עָמִי אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרָיִם וְאֶת־
15 צַעֲקוֹתָם שָׁמַעְתִּי מִפְּנֵי נִגְשָׁיו כִּי יָדַעְתִּי אֶת־

מִכְּאֵבָיו: וְאָרַד לְהַצִּילוֹ מִיַּד מִצְרַיִם וּלְהַעֲלֹתוֹ
מִן הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא אֶל־אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה אֶל־אֶרֶץ
3 זָבַת חֶלֶב וְדָבָשׁ אֶל־מְקוֹם הַכְּנַעֲנִי וְהַחִתִּי וְהָאֱמֹרִי
וְהַפְּרִזִּי וְהַחִוִּי וְהַיְבוּסִי: וְעַתָּה הִנֵּה צָעַקְתָּ בְּנִי־
יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּאָה אֵלַי וְגַם רָאִיתִי אֶת־הַלְּחֹץ אֲשֶׁר
6 מִצְרַיִם לֹחֲצִים אֹתָם: וְעַתָּה לָכֵה וְאִשְׁלַחְךָ
אֶל־פְּרָעֹה וְהוֹצֵא אֶת־עַמִּי בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרָיִם:
וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים מִי אָנֹכִי כִּי אֵלֶךְ אֶל־
9 פְּרָעֹה וְכִי אוֹצִיא אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרָיִם:
וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי־אֶהְיֶה עִמָּךְ וְוַהֲלַךְ הָאֹת כִּי אָנֹכִי
שְׁלַחְתִּיךָ בְּהוֹצִיאֶךָ אֶת־הָעָם מִמִּצְרָיִם תַּעֲבֹדוּן
12 אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים עַל הָהָר הַזֶּה: וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־
הָאֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה אָנֹכִי בָּא אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתִּי
לָהֶם אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם וְאָמְרוּ־לִי
15 מַה־שְּׁמוֹ מָה אָמַר אֱלֹהִים: וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־
מֹשֶׁה אֶהְיֶה אֲשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה וַיֹּאמֶר: כֹּה תֹאמַר לְבְנֵי
יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶהְיֶה שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם: וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים
18 אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה תֹאמַר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי
אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב
שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם זֶה־שְּׁמִי לְעֹלָם וְזֶה זְכוֹרִי לְדֹר דָּר:

דוד ונגלית

ויאמר שאול אל־דוד לא תוכל ללכת אל־
 הפלשתי הנה להלחם עמו כי־נער אתה והוא
 3 איש מלחמה מנערו: ויאמר דוד אל־שאול רעה
 הנה עבדך לאביו בצאן וכא הארי ואת־הדוב
 ונשא שה מהעדר: ויצאתי אחריו והביתו
 6 והצלתי מפיו ויקם עלי ויהחוקתי בזקנו והביתו
 והמיתו: גם את־הארי גם־הדוב הפה עבדך
 והנה הפלשתי הערל הנה באחד מהם כי חרף
 9 מערכת אלהים חיים: ויאמר דוד יהנה אשר
 הצלני מיד הארי ומיד הדוב הוא יצילני מיד
 הפלשתי הנה ויאמר שאול אל־דוד לך ויהנה
 12 יהיה עמך: וילבש שאול את־דוד מדיו ונתן
 קובע נחשת על ראשו וילבש אתו שריון: ויחגר
 דוד את־חרבו מעל למדיו ויאל ללכת כי לא־נפה
 15 ויאמר דוד אל־שאול לא אוכל ללכת באלה כי
 לא נסיתי ויסרם דוד מעליו: ויפח מקלו בידו
 ויבחר־לו חמשה חלקי אבנים מן־הנחל וישם
 18 אתם בכלי הרעים אשר־לו ובילקוט וקלעו בידו
 ויגש אל־הפלשתי: וילך הפלשתי הלך וקרב

אֶל־דָּוִד וְהָאִישׁ נָשָׂא הַצְנָה לְפָנָיו: וַיִּבֹט הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי
 וַיִּרְאֶה אֶת־דָּוִד וַיִּבְוָהוּ כִּי־הָיָה נָעַר וְאִדְמָנִי עַם־יִשְׂרָאֵל
 3 מֵרָאֵה: וַיֹּאמֶר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל־דָּוִד הַכֶּלֶב אֲנֹכִי
 כִּי אַתָּה בָּא אֵלַי בַּמַּקְלוֹת וַיִּקְלַל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶת־
 דָּוִד בְּאַלְהָיו: וַיֹּאמֶר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל־דָּוִד לָכֵּה
 6 אֵלַי וְאַתָּנָה אֶת־בְּשָׂרְךָ לְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְבַהֲמַת
 הַשָּׂדֶה: וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד אֶל־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אַתָּה בָּא אֵלַי
 בְּחָרֵב וּבַחֲנִית וּבְכִידוֹן וְאַנְכִי בָּא אֵלֶיךָ בַשֵּׁם
 9 יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת אֱלֹהֵי מִעֲרָכוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר חָרַפְתָּ:
 הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה יִסְגְּרֶךָ יְהוָה בְּיָדִי וְהַפְתִּיךָ וְהַסַּרְתִּי
 אֶת־רֹאשְׁךָ מֵעַלְיֶךָ וְנָתַתִּי פָגֶר מַחְנֵה פְּלִשְׁתִּים
 12 הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה לְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְחַיֵּת הָאָרֶץ וַיִּדְעוּ
 כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כִּי יֵשׁ אֱלֹהִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל: וַיִּדְעוּ כָּל־
 הַקְּהָל הַזֶּה כִּי־לֹא בְּחָרֵב וּבַחֲנִית יְהוֹשִׁיעַ יְהוָה
 15 כִּי לַיהוָה הַמְּלַחְמָה וְנָתַן אֶתְכֶם בְּיָדֵנוּ: וְהָיָה
 כִּי־קָם הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּלָּךְ וַיִּקְרַב לִקְרַאת דָּוִד וַיִּמְהַר
 דָּוִד וַיִּרְץ הַמְּעַרְכָּה לִקְרַאת הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי: וַיִּשְׁלַח
 18 דָּוִד אֶת־יָדוֹ אֶל־הַפְּלִי וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁם אֶבֶן וַיִּקְלַע
 וַיַּךְ אֶת־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל־מַצְחוֹ וַתִּטְּבַע הָאֶבֶן בְּמַצְחוֹ
 וַיִּפֹּל עַל־פָּנָיו אֶרְצָה: וַיַּחֲזֹק דָּוִד מִן־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי

בְּקַלַּע וּבְאֶבֶן וַיִּךְ אֶת־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּמְתְּהוּ וַחֲרַב אִין
 בְּיַד־דָּוִד׃ וַיִּרְץ דָּוִד וַיַּעֲמֵד אֶל־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּקַּח
 אֶת־חַרְבּוֹ וַיִּשְׁלֹפֶה מִתַּעֲרָה וַיִּמְתְּתֵהוּ וַיִּכְרַת־בָּהּ
 אֶת־רֵאשׁוֹ וַיִּרְאוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי־מֵת גְּבוּרָם וַיִּגְסּוּ׃

אשרי הצדיק

אֲשֶׁרִי הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הֵלֵךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים
 וּבְדַרְךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמַד וּבְמִשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃
 כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חִפְצוֹ וּבְתוֹרָתוֹ יִהְיֶה יוֹמָם
 וּלְיָלֵה׃ וְהָיָה כַּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פְּלִיגַי מַיִם אֲשֶׁר
 פָּרִיו יִתֵּן בְּעֵתוֹ וְעֵלְהוּ לֹא־יִבּוֹל וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשֶׂה
 יִצְלִיחַ׃ לֹא־בֵן הַרְשָׁעִים כִּי אִם כַּמֵּץ אֲשֶׁר־תִּדְפְּנוּ
 רוּחַ׃ עַל־כֵּן לֹא יִקְמוּ רְשָׁעִים בְּמִשְׁפָּט וְחַטָּאִים
 בַּעֲדַת צְדִיקִים׃ כִּי־יִזְדַּע יְהוָה דָּרֶךְ צְדִיקִים
 וּדְרֶךְ רְשָׁעִים תֵּאבֵד׃

WORD LISTS

HEBREW WORD LIST

א

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. אב n. <i>father</i>; est. אבי, w. sfx. אבי, pl. אבות.</p> <p>2. אבר v. <i>perish</i>.</p> <p>3. אבן n. f. <i>stone</i>.</p> <p>4. אברהם <i>Abraham</i>.</p> <p>5. ארמה n. f. <i>ground</i>.</p> <p>6. אדמוני adj. <i>ruddy</i>.</p> <p>7. אות n. m. <i>sign</i>.</p> <p>8. אחר prep. <i>after</i>, n. 85.</p> <p>9. אין negative adv., n. 86.</p> <p>10. איש n. <i>man</i> (for אנש n. 60); pl. אנשים, rarely אישים; est. אנשי.</p> <p>11. אכל v. <i>eat</i>.</p> <p>12. אל adv. <i>not</i>, prohibitive or deprecativ. w. impf.</p> <p>13. אל, אל- prep. <i>to, at, near</i>.</p> | <p>14. אלהים <i>God</i>.</p> <p>15. אם adv. and conj. <i>indeed, though, if</i>.</p> <p>16. אמה n. f. <i>people</i>.</p> <p>17. אמר v. <i>speak</i>, n. 57.</p> <p>18. אמרי <i>Amorite</i>.</p> <p>19. אמת n. f. <i>firmness, fidelity, truth</i>.</p> <p>20. ארי n. m. <i>lion</i>.</p> <p>21. ארץ n. f. <i>earth, land</i>; n. 39.</p> <p>22. אש n. f. <i>fire</i>.</p> <p>23. אשר n. m. only est. pl. <i>happiness, blessedness</i>.</p> <p>24. את, את- particle, n. 23; prep., n. 85.</p> |
|--|---|

ב

25. בהמה n. f. *beast*.
26. בוא v. *go, come*.

27. בָּנָה v. *despise*.
28. בָּחַר v. *choose*.
29. בֵּן son; cst. בֶּן, בָּן;
w. sfx. בְּנִי, בְּנֵיךְ,
pl. בְּנִים.
30. בָּעַר v. *burn, burn up*.
31. בָּשָׂר n. m. *body, flesh*.
- ג
32. גָּבוֹר adj. *mighty*; n. *warrior, champion*.
33. גָּבַר v. *be strong*; hithp. *behave bravely, boast*.
34. גָּדֹל adj. *great*.
35. גּוֹי n. m. *people*.
36. גַּם conj. *also, even*.
- ד
37. דְּבַשׁ n. m. *honey*.
38. דּוֹב n. m. *bear*.
39. דָּוִד, דְּוִיד *David*.
40. דָּר n. m. *period, generation*.
41. דָּרַךְ n. m. *way*.
- ה
42. הִנָּהּ v. *meditate*.
43. הִיָּה v. *be, happen*.
44. הִלְךְ v. *go, walk*; n. 70, d.
45. הִלָּל v. *piel, praise*.
46. הֵלֵם adv. *hither*.
47. הִנֵּה adv. *behold!* n. 86.
48. הַר n. m. *mountain*; n. 39.
- ז
49. זֶה pron. *this*; n. 26; p. 22.
50. זָבַב v. *flow*.
51. זָכָר n. m. *memorial*.
52. זָקָן n. m. *beard*.
- ח
53. חָגַר v. *gird*.
54. חִוִּי *Hevite*.
55. חָזַק v. *be strong*; hiph., *hold*.

56. חַטָּאֵ n. m. *sinner*.
57. חַי adj. *alive*.
58. חַיָּה n. f. *animal*.
59. חַיִּים n. *life*.
60. חֶלֶב n. m. *milk*.
61. חֶלֶק adj. *smooth*.
62. חֲנִית n. f. *spear*.
63. חֶסֶד n. m. *kindness, mercy*.
64. חֶפֶץ n. m. *pleasure*.
65. חֶרֶב n. f. *sword*.
66. חֹרֵב *Horeb*.
67. חָרַף v. piel, *revile*.
68. חִתִּי *Hittite*.
- ט
69. טָבַע v. *sink*.
70. טוֹב adj. *good*.
- י
71. יָאַל v. hiphil, *wish, strive*.
72. יְבוּסִי *Jebusite*.
73. יָד n. f. *hand, power*.
74. יָדַע v. *know*.
75. יָהּ *Yah*.
76. יְהוָה *Yahwe*; n. 55.
77. יוֹם n. m. *day*; pl. יָמִים.
יּוֹמָם adv., *by day*.
78. יָכַל v. hophal, *be able*.
79. יֶלְקוֹט n. *wallet*.
80. יַעֲקֹב *Jacob*.
81. יָפָה adj. *beautiful*.
82. יָצָא v. *come, go forth*.
83. יִצְחָק *Isaac*.
84. יָרַד v. *go down*.
85. יִשְׂרָאֵל *Israel*.
86. יֵשׁ assertive adv.; n. 86.
87. יָשַׁב v. *sit, dwell*.
88. יָשַׁע v. hiphil, *save*.
89. יִתְרוֹ *Jethro*.
- כ
90. כִּי like, *as*.
91. כֵּן adv. *thus*.

92. כֹּהֵן n. *priest*.
93. כִּי conj. *that, for, be-
cause*.
94. כִּידוֹן n. *javelin*.
95. כָּל־, כָּל n. m. *the
whole*.
96. כָּלֵב n. m. *dog*.
97. כְּלִי n. m. *vessel, instru-
ment*.
98. כֵּן adj. *right, true*; adv. *so*.
99. כְּנַעֲנִי *Canaanite*.
100. כָּרַת v. *cut down, off*.

ל

101. לֹא adv. *not*.
102. לָבָה n. f. *flame*.
103. לָבַשׁ v. *put on, clothe*.
104. לָחַם v. niph. *fight*.
105. לָחַץ v. *oppress*.
106. לַחֲץ n. m. *oppression*.
107. לַיְלָה n. m. *night*.

108. לִיץ v. *scoff*.
109. לָקַח v. *take*, n. 64, h.

מ

110. מַד n. m. *garment, armor*.
111. מִדְבָּר n. m. *wilderness*.
112. מַדּוּעַ adv. *why?*
113. מַדְיָן *Madian*.
114. מָהֵר v. piel, *hasten*.
115. מוֹת v. *die*.
116. מַחֲנֶה n. m. *camp, army*.
117. מַיִם n. m. *water*.
118. מַכְאוֹב n. m. *pain, afflic-
tion*.
119. מַלְאָךְ *angel*.
120. מַלְחָמָה n. f. *battle*.
121. מִן prep. *from, because of*.
122. מַעֲרָכָה n. f. *battle line*.
123. מֵיץ n. m. *chaff, dust*.
124. מִצְחָה n. m. *forehead*.
125. מִצְרַיִם *Egypt, Egyptians*.

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|--|--|
| 126. מְקוֹם n. m. <i>place</i> . | 144. נֶעַל n. m. <i>shoe, sandal</i> . |
| 127. מַקֵּל n. m. <i>staff</i> . | 145. נֶעַר n. m. <i>boy, youth</i> . |
| 128. מִרְאָה n. m. <i>sight, appearance, countenance</i> . | 146. נָפַל v. <i>fall</i> . |
| 129. מִשָּׁב n. m. <i>seat</i> . | 147. נָצַל v. hiphil, <i>rescue</i> . |
| 130. מֹשֶׁה <i>Moses</i> . | 148. נָשָׂא v. <i>lift up, carry</i> . |
| 131. מִשְׁפָּט n. m. <i>judgment</i> . | 149. נָשַׁל v. <i>take off</i> . |
| | 150. נָתַן v. <i>give, place</i> ; n. 64, <i>g</i> . |

נ

132. נָא particle, *now, I pray*.
133. נָבַט v. hiphil, *look*.
134. נָבַל v. *fail, wither*.
135. נִגַּשׁ v. *approach, persecute*.
136. נָדַף v. *drive about*.
137. נָהַג v. *lead, drive*.
138. נוּם v. *flee*.
139. נַחַל n. m. *brook*.
140. נְחֹשֶׁת n. m. *bronze*.
141. נָכַה v. hiphil, *strike, slay*.
142. נָסָה v. piel, *try, attempt*.
143. נְעוּרִים n. *boyhood, youth*.

ם

151. סָנַר v. *close*; piel, *deliver*.
152. סוּר v. *turn aside, draw near*; hiphil, *take off*.
153. סִנֵּה n. m. *thorn bush*.
154. סָתַר v. *hide*.

ע

155. עָבַד v. *serve, worship*; hiphil, *enslave*.
156. עֶבֶד n. m. *servant*.
157. עֲדָה n. f. *assembly*.
158. עֹדָר n. m. *flock*.

159. עוֹד *adv. again, still, yet.*
160. עוֹלָם *n. m. eternity.*
161. עוֹף *n. m. fowl.*
162. עַל *prep. upon, against,*
n. 85.
163. עָלָה *v. go up.*
164. עֵלֶה *n. m. leaf.*
165. עֲלָם *see עוֹלָם.*
166. עַם *n. m. people; n. 39.*
167. עִם *prep. with.*
168. עָמַד *v. stand.*
169. עָנִי *n. m. affliction, misery.*
170. עֵץ *n. m. tree, wood.*
171. עֵצָה *n. f. advice, counsel.*
172. עָרַל *adj. uncircumcised,*
impious.
173. עָשָׂה *v. do, make.*
174. עֵת *n. f. time, season.*
175. עַתָּה *adv. now.*
- פ**
176. פָּגַר *n. m. corpse.*
177. פֶּה *n. m. mouth; cst. פִּי;*
w. sfx. פִּי, פִּיו.
178. פְּלֶגֶל *n. m. brook.*
179. פְּלִשְׁתִּי *Philistine.*
180. פָּנָה *n. m. pl. only, face.*
181. פְּרֹזִי *Pherezite.*
182. פַּרְעֹה *Pharao.*
- צ**
183. צֹאן *n. f. flock.*
184. צָבָא *n. m. army.*
185. צַדִּיק *adj. just.*
186. צָלַח *v. prosper.*
187. צָנָה *n. f. shield.*
188. צַעֲקָה *n. f. cry.*
- ק**
189. קָהָל *n. m. assembly.*
190. קוֹבַע *n. m. helmet.*
191. קוּם *v. rise.*
192. קָלַל *v. be light; piel,*
curse.

193. קָלַע v. *sling*.
 194. קָלַע n. m. *sling*.
 195. קָרָא v. *cry out, call, meet*.
 196. קָרַב v. *approach*.

ר

197. רָאָה v. *see*.
 198. רֹאשׁ n. m. *head*.
 199. רֶגֶל n. f. *foot*.
 200. רוּחַ n. f. *breath, spirit, wind*.
 201. רוּץ v. *run*.
 202. רָחַב adj. *wide, spacious*.
 203. רָעָה v. *feed, tend*.
 204. רָשָׁע adj. *wicked*.

ש

205. שָׂה n. m. *sheep*.
 206. שִׁים v. *place*.

ש

207. שָׂאוּל *Saul*.
 208. שָׁבַח v. *praise, propitiate*.
 209. שָׁלַח v. *send*.
 210. שָׁלַף v. *draw*.
 211. שָׁם adv. *there, thither*.
 212. שֵׁם n. m. *name*.
 213. שָׁמַיִם n. m. *heavens*.
 214. שָׁמַע v. *hear*.
 215. שָׁרְיוֹן n. m. *breast-plate*.
 216. שָׁתַל v. *plant*.

ת

217. תָּוֶךְ n. *midst*.
 218. תּוֹרָה n. f. *law*.
 219. תַּעַר n. m. *sheath*.

ENGLISH WORD LIST

FOR EXERCISES

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